

# Maclean's

Canada's

Weekly Newsmagazine

August 28, 2000 www.macleans.ca \$4.50

**THE ECONOMY**

**The Rich Get Richer**

**THE KURSK**

**Tragedy in the Depths**

# Wild Nights in Movieland

**EXCLUSIVE**

How Toronto's film festival  
came of age with the help  
of an image-obsessed  
Warren Beatty

Tales of sex, drugs and  
celebrity intrigue

By Brian D. Johnson



\$4.50





## Only Mykytyshynism can help Clark

Two emerging political trends, seemingly unrelated, are destined to collide this fall with unknown consequences to the nation: The first is the slow painful disintegration of the party of McDonnell and Carro under Progressive Conservative Leader Joe Clark. The second is the ugly, now public, aspersion being cast on *Athletic Canadiana* by prominent voices in Western Canada.

Conversations I had with several loyal, concerned Conservatives last week left little doubt about how perilous is the voyage. "The survival of the party is at stake here," said one of the PCs' most respected smart-hands. "I just don't know what to say to people anymore," said another well-placed Tory in Ontario. "You go to the premier's dinner and they introduce Reformers."

As for the aspersions, they started in mid-August at the premier's meeting when Alberta's Ralph Klein challenged Brian Tobin of Newfoundland and Bernard Lord of New Brunswick to stop asking for federal handouts for their provinces. Then, last week, an Alliance party functionary, John Mykytyshyn, got caught—then caught—feeble concerning this *Athletic Canadiana*

did not want to "work for a living and go where the jobs are." Alliance Leader Stockwell Day promptly disavowed himself from the remark as he landed on the ground in Nova Scotia to campaign against Clark in the Kargishan by-election.

The day on the East was a boost for



Clark: the disintegration of the party

Clark, whose campaign has been marred by defections from his ranks. Indeed, if Mykytyshynism created venom of some of the other wisecracking by certain Reform party members in the past, before it morphed into Alliance, the Conservative vice could scold for Clark. More broadly, if Day fails to convince *Athletic Canadiana* that he has driven the sociodystics from his ranks, the

backlash could even benefit the Liberals. Having dented the Grits in the last election because Ontario chopped crass programs, *Athletic* voters may decide that they better get back onboard. Liberals suddenly could look better than Mykytyshynism.

As for Clark, his first order of business is to win the by-election. If he does not, it is inconceivable that his party would keep him. If he does win, he will have to confront some common challenges: the party has just covered its debts from the last campaign and will have to go back to the banks for credit; remaining candidates will be a haphazard choice; so will getting lobbyists off their hands and back into the trenches. If there is anyone rooting for Clark outside his own cheering ranks, it is Jean Chrétien. To hold on to power, the Prime Minister needs Clark to get stronger and split votes with Day—in effect, to disunite the right.

*Robert Lewis*

robertl@midwest.ca or connect.ca  
on From the Editor

## Newsroom Notes Sex and celluloid

In preparing his book *Best Films, Wild Nights: 25 Years of Festival Film*, occupied at this week's cover story—*Admission*—Senior Writer Brian D. Johnson conducted more than 100 interviews in Toronto, Montreal, New York City, Paris, London and Cannes. He relished his history of the Toronto International Film Festival; he could not be definitive. "Everyone perceives a different festival," he says, "and their memories have been filtered by a lot of associa-

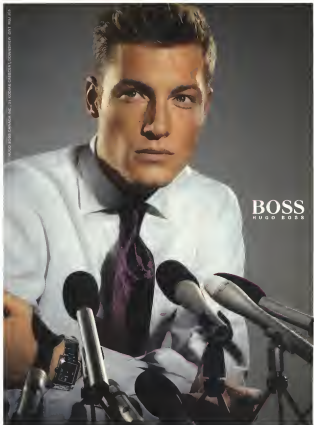


Brian D. Johnson  
over 100 interviews

tions." But Johnson unearthed a treasure trove of stories, especially from the era when the likes of Robert De Niro, Jack Nicholson and Warren Beatty were the life of the party. "Things have changed since then," says Johnson. "The Hollywood publicity machine has grown enormously. Everything is more corporate, everyone is more cautious."

### Next week

In more than 30 pages, historian Jack Gerstmann and Norman Hillner will present the stories of 25 Canadians who influenced the world in various fields of endeavor, from the arts and business to diplomacy. The list has a distinctly *Athletic* flavor, aided by over 200 reader submissions.



## Vikings and aboriginals

I found it ironic in the Aug. 7 edition of *Canada's News* that on one side of the page there are huge celebrations for the 1,000th anniversary of the Vikings arrival in North America ("Belongings 1,000-year-old message"), while on the other side, a brief aside is written on the deporation of Chinese migrants ("Boys' journey"). Would the aboriginal people of 1,000 years ago have despised the Vikings, given the dark-skinned Huns...

Styler Bengali, Leobridge, Alta.

## Maclean's

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## Contrasting styles

As a longtime Central Black writer, I was especially pleased to see two articles ("Racialist of the Year" and "The story of an emperor," "Cover") in the Aug. 14 issue of *Maclean's*. The contrast in outlook and demeanor between Black and CanWest Global's *Key* and *Levinson* is fascinating to say the least. Black has become a lightning rod for all sorts of passions and parodies. His attempt to get a seat in the British House of Lords and then his attempt to sue the Prime Minister of Canada may have made him a cultural force for as long as there was a North with the times. It will be interesting to see how the change in ownership of the various newspapers changes the outlook and demeanor of these papers.

Richard Greenblatt, Winnipeg

don't live in the country you're from and who is merely a wannabe Brit?

Deborah Greenblatt, Ottawa

This was a celebration of billions playing *Maclean's* among themselves. What is the relevance for Canada and Canada? Trade of this magnitude inevitably means the shipping boats for the *polka*, as that \$3.5 billion has not been accepted at any cost.

Richard Greenblatt, Victoria

## Defending teachers

Why is it when people like Art Wilkins ("Taking the heat," *The Mail*, Aug. 7) show up for teachers, their feet are nearly always? Wilkins says high school teachers work only 38 weeks—in fact, the school year is 90 weeks long. Someone making \$55,000 would contribute 8.9 per cent to their pension plan, not six per cent, and if a teacher has a university degree, the most they can expect for a pension at age 55 is 62 to 64 per cent of the wage they're earning when they retire, not 79 per cent. This is not to say teachers do not have a good retirement plan, but to do many others. And unlike politicians like Ontario Premier Mike Harris, who, after 15 years at Queen's Park, awarded himself an \$800,000-plus buyout of his pension a few years ago, no teachers will enjoy millionaires.

Peter Morgan, Toronto

As a teacher, I have to agree, almost, with Art Wilkins. I have the best job in Canada. But I think the critics by which I judge my job are different from those of Wilkins. Yes, I definitely enjoy the time I have off, for personal and familial reasons. The ability to spend time with my family and to develop personal interests makes me a better

human being and a better citizen. But that's a huge benefit. What I like most is the work itself—being with kids, helping them to master necessary skills, seeing them explore their world and figure out the kinds of lives they want to lead. Wilkins' role implies that what a superior about the job you do is how much you get paid and how much time you have off. Doing much that you believe in and that stimulates you moment by moment is one of the greatest joys a person can experience.

Rosal Hudson, Coquitlam, Alta.

## Correcting a report

I am a friend of the *Deser* family mentioned in your article ("Why do men do it?" Aug. 7). Your report that the family discovered the bodies when they arrived to celebrate the daughter's birthday is a total fiction. The police found the bodies on a quay from the neighbourhood. You also failed to mention that there was absolutely no history of family violence in this instance, and that Kenneth Deser had been diagnosed with a mental illness prior to the incident. Your article should have focused on the effects of racism and depression and the drugs administered to patients.

M. M. Stone, Nelson, B.C.

I found it interesting that the letters you characterized in your story as family violence are "located in a community and middle-class homes." In Alberta, these letters are now stepping out of being into well-documented, publicly

accessible locations. The message is that the whole family violence problem is larger and more complex than most people are aware of, or are willing to accept. By going public, these letters are asking us to confront these problems and not look away.

Mahe, Niles, Director, Voluntary Family Violence Shelter, Whitecourt, Alta.

I was shocked and horrified by your cover story, not only because of the nature of wife and child murders, but also by the strong suggestion that it is the biological nature of men to be violent and abusive, and that men are likely to consider their wives and children because of their glandular secretions (and of course their funny XY brain). No nine-point could take these suggestions seriously. I signed your piece as an attack on the patriarchy, and on all patriarchy, loving and supportive men, for the sin of being male and therefore harboring a rapist and a murderer within.

I suppose we can now expect another wave of misogyny in this country such as the one that followed the *Maclean's* murder by Marc Lévesque.

E. A. Boyd, Kingston, Ont.

## The right names

My name appeared incorrectly as Ruth Davis in the July 10 issue of your magazine ("Goodbye to PWC? Canada"). My name is Ruth Ais and I was president of the Elizabeth Fry Society of Kingston from 1999 to 1993.

Ruth Ais, Kingston, Ont.

Your article on HIV infection rates, "The cost of complacency" (Health, July 31), referred to me as "University of Toronto associate Dean Behrens." In fact, my name is Dean Behrens. One way to rectify this error would be to legally change my name to Dean, but the cost is exorbitant for a sociologist's income. So, even though this mistake may seem trivial, I would just like to have this error rectified.

Dean M. Behrens, Doctor of Science of Sociology, University of Toronto

## The Chapters story

I am somewhat disturbed by the articles on Chapters Inc. ("Struggle to survive," *Business*, Aug. 14). I have been a senior executive for several years and I can assure you that Chapters will survive. Larry Stevenson is an innovator in the book business. He had the vision to create Chapters. It may be experiencing growing pains, but it will solve its problems and be around for a long time. Stevenson is a smart man and he is trying to grow Chapters in a rapidly changing market. As a result he has to constantly re-imagine his path to success. Ultimately, it may take another two or three years for the company to be profitable. The article suggests that the growth of the company is stalled because of the use of the Canadian market. I don't believe that this is the case at all. Smaller assets could be developed for smaller markets.

Michael Clamier, Montreal, Quebec, Que.

No story about Chapters and its CEO, Larry Stevenson, is complete without reference to the company's controversial long-term commitment to literacy action in partnership with Canada's Literacy Council. Chapters' corporate contributions, education programs, volunteer commitments and special literacy events have enabled us to create a movement of university, college and high school students in literacy action throughout the British Columbia.

Stevenson is personally committed to this cause as a member of our board and as a trustee himself in an inner-city community centre. His commitment is shared by everyone at Chapters—staff and customers—many of whom are following his example and joining our campaign. Chapters, with Stevenson's leadership, is working to break the pernicious cycle of literacy for the future by helping children and teens get hooked on books and reading today.

John Daniels O'Leary, President, President College, Toronto



Ray and Leonard Ayer embrace

Isn't it better for this country to have someone who loves this country and lives in this country full time, and is an everyday Canadian nationalist in charge of our Canadian dollars ("The Ray and Leonard show," *Cover*), rather than some part-time mogul who

## Letters to the Editor

Letters should be addressed to: *Maclean's*, 1000 Lakeshore Blvd. W., Toronto, Ont. M6H 1A7. Tel: (416) 593-7777. Fax: (416) 593-7778. E-mail: letters@maclean.ca. Please include a return address and daytime telephone number. Subscribers may also appear in *Maclean's* magazine. Letters, if necessary, should be addressed to: *Maclean's*, 1000 Lakeshore Blvd. W., Toronto, Ont. M6H 1A7.

# Overture

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Edited by Anthony Wilson-Smith  
with Steven Deen

## Overdone

### Defusing an Olympic flag flap

The controversy ignited last week by a *Globe and Mail* column under Donovan Bailey's byline shows the perils of phonerwritery copy. After kayaker Caroline Brunner was chosen to carry Canada's flag into the opening ceremonies at the Sydney Olympics, Bailey's column claimed he turned down an offer to carry the flag because it conflicted with his training schedule. That assertion upset many athletes and Canadian Olympic Association officials because it undermined Brunner's honour by making her look like a second choice—and it simply wasn't true. The sports writer was asked by Athletics Canada if he would consider having his name put forward as a candidate—there were 16 in all—to carry the flag. But Bailey



Bailey: the perils of phonerwritery copy

didn't make the important distinction between being asked to be a candidate, and being the preferred choice, to find Robins, a Toronto sports-marketing specialist who writes the column. Robins argues the wording in the magazine was clear, and promised that in Bailey's next installment, "we will correct the misrepresentation."

Jason Dearen

## Over and Under Achievers

### Canada's team out-Rooted

Live on CBC *Newsweek*—in clothes store infomercials? The RCMP deserves the PM! And the NHL goes Wild!

♦ **The RCMP:** Radical Copu Miss Pickover: Maybe they should take lessons from Jean Charest's sister ego, Eddie Goldenberg, on how to keep people away from PM.

♦ **Team Roots:** Ceremony naming flag-bearer for Olympic team is skewed live from clothing store basement, dominated by speeches from owners. Let the Games begin!—without more product placement.

♦ **The NHL:** Save the Canadian Wildlife Federation because its kids ruin, Wild already won worst name in new American franchise. Coming next on behalf of the Montreal Canadiens, the league has all 31 million teams.

♦ **Michael Cowland:** Good founder gives up CEO's title—but means large share of company. Says it: "When the sell-down, some as the old boss..."

♦ **Older men:** Don't drink well after age 45 and are prone to fat, say study. The good news: go ahead then, drink all the beer you want!



Disturb river  
even offhanded  
like to watch

## Overview

### Survivor 101

Experiment over the CBS series *Survivor* has been so widespread that even self-declared agglutins are divided followers. **Globe in Cook:** a doctoral student in sociology at the University of Toronto, recently prepared a list for colleagues on disambiguations that could be written about the show (and ways to speculate watching it).

**Anthropology:** Yost Brouque-Coleen, Garg and the Making Rituals of the Top Tide

**Engineering:** Bimboe is Hand-wired in Temporary Shelter Construction—The Case of Paving

**Geography:** Two Tribes Become One—Changing Settlement Patterns on Polka Taps



**History:** Nasty, drush and Short? Re-examining the Forgotten Lives of Sorja and B&B

**Political Theory:** Rousseau's or Machiavelli's Natural Man? Rudy as Morad, Richard as the Prince, in *Survivor*'s "Premiere" Politics

**Religious Studies:** No Leaves, and Definitely No Fish—Ditch Fall and the Challenge to Faith on *Survivor*'s Island

**Women's Studies:** No (No)Man is an Island—Cows, Castles and Sisterhood Survivors

## What No, Joe?

Ever ponder that distasteful, almost how "politeness makes strange bedfellows"? Consider the New Scotia riding of North West, where Joe Clark himself was a part in the Sept. 11 by-election. The Liberals were running a candidate as a courtesy gesture. In fact, Liberals say many party members are supporting Clark—the hope a win will perpetuate the split between the Conservatives and the Canadian Alliance. But some Tories, including much of the Halifax area, are voting on their heads, while some local Tories will vote for RUP candidate **Kaye Johnson**. They're said that MP **Scott Wilson** stepped down, and others hope Clark will lose so that another New Scotian, House leader **Peter MacKay**, will replace him. The Alliance is running businessman **Fulton Fettes**, best known as a Maritime trade-pull champion—a headline that, by comparison, is easy to understand.

## The music book

From *Gay Lumbardo* to *Anne Murray* in the *Big Bang*, *EMI Music Canada—formerly Capital Canada*—has signed or distributed some of North American's favourite recordings. In a new book, *Fifty Years of Music: The Story of EMI Music Canada*, Macdonald's music critic **Nicholas Jenkins** offers a history of the company filled with anecdotes, including the war-



Cole with Ontario police: a contest long

died here the "Tom" establishment in Toronto named Ken down. "We wanted to put Cole up at either the Royal York or the King Edward," recalls Ken, "but day wouldn't take him. We would upturning to go to the St. Regis Hotel over on Sherbourne Street, which was a lot of a damp." Despite that, Cole's performances were a smash—and he was a beguiling man, he returned to Toronto to perform in 1957, and married a favourite with Canadian audiences until his death from lung cancer in 1965 at age 45.



Cohen: loved a good script

Peter C. Newman and Ron Graham.) One critic is Mary Cahen, Cohen's longtime representative and

crisis colleague. Other critics include former chairwoman Dr. Carolyn Brunner, book publisher Jan Walter and MP Roger Galloway. Says Cahen: "There are loads of qualified women who could have been on that jury!"

"Trust officials are defensive. I find it unworthy of *Shaughnessy* Cohen," says John Macfarlane, the trust's chairman. Officials say some women were shortlisted but were unavailable. Critics are undecided by that argument. "They've got to think about what *Shaughnessy* was about," says Clancy One aspect is appropriate: the *Emily Cohen* loved a script script.



big dealerships, manufacturers, leasing, financing and aftermarket sectors," explains Marie-Noëlle Bonicelli, academic director, CAI, adding that the Institute's placement rate is virtually 100 per cent.

"Now we're gearing our program to the ever-changing needs of such key growth areas as marketing, computer technology and consumer relations. The Automotive Institute, like most other educational institutions, has incorporated computer technology into its courses. Today, we're training our students to be far more than just computer literate," Bonicelli says.



## PROGRAM STRESSES BASICS, WORK EXPERIENCE

The Institute's six-semester, three-year co-op diploma program in Business Administration-Automotive Marketing offers a thorough grounding in the automotive industry. Courses embrace everything from overviews of the industry to marketing, ethics, accounting, parts and service, selling, financial analysis and retail management. The program is being fine-tuned to address the hot issue of e-commerce and e-business.

Additionally, the program includes three paid semesters of employment in various sectors of the Canadian automotive industry. Firms participating in this co-operative, hands-on training venture usually end up employing its graduates.

"Several leading manufacturing corporations, dealerships, finance companies, banks and aftermarket firms take part in the co-op program. We've even had students take co-op opportunities in other countries like the United

# SUBARU LEGACY & FORESTER Rated "Best Performers" in Crash Tests!

The Insurance Institute for Highway Safety has announced that both the 2000 Subaru Legacy and the 2000 Subaru Forester were the top performers in their respective classes during recent 40 mph (64.5 km/h) front offset crash tests.

The Legacy was tested against six other mid-size four-door cars and was the only vehicle to earn an overall "good" evaluation. Similarly, the Forester was compared to seven other popular SUV models and, once again, was the only product to receive an overall "good" rating.

The Institute's crash worthiness ratings - good, acceptable, marginal or poor - are based on a frontal offset crash into a deformable barrier. According to the IIHS, this impact is especially demanding on vehicle structure. The driver's side of the vehicle hits the barrier, so a relatively small area of the front end must minimize crash forces. This means intrusion into the occupant compartment is more likely to occur than a full-width test.

### Three Key Variables Measured

The overall evaluation is based on three aspects of performance, including three key variables: 1) Measurements of occupant compartment intrusion; 2) Injury data from a Hybrid II dummy positioned in the driver's seat; 3) Analysis of a slow motion film to score how well the relevant system controlled movement during the impact.

### Subaru Engineers Not Surprised

Officials at Subaru Canada, Inc. released the following statement: "Everyone at Subaru is gratified with these test evaluations. But the results themselves are not surprising as every Subaru is designed with a very high level of both active and passive safety. All of our vehicles are protected by a front and rear crumple zone, side impact door beams, a collapsible steering column and an unreinforced steel cage. In addition, our unique horizontal "boxer" engine is specifically positioned to leave downward, under the cabin area, in a frontal impact.

### Frontal Offset Crash Test Results

Overall	Good
Structural integrity	Good
Injury measures	Good
Head/neck	Good
Chest	Good
Leg/hips, left	Good
Leg/hips, right	Good
Reinforced Driving Situations	Good
REMARKS: Connected with other well evaluations, Subaru's top safety with vehicles of its size.	



More information on these tests is available at [www.subaru.ca](http://www.subaru.ca) or [www.iihs.org](http://www.iihs.org) as well as from your Subaru dealer who can be reached by calling 1-800-676-4SUBARU.



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ONTARIO	ONTARIO	ONTARIO	ONTARIO	ONTARIO	ONTARIO
QUEBEC	QUEBEC	QUEBEC	QUEBEC	QUEBEC	QUEBEC
MANITOBA	MANITOBA	MANITOBA	MANITOBA	MANITOBA	MANITOBA
SASKATCHEWAN	SASKATCHEWAN	SASKATCHEWAN	SASKATCHEWAN	SASKATCHEWAN	SASKATCHEWAN
ALBERTA	ALBERTA	ALBERTA	ALBERTA	ALBERTA	ALBERTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA	BRITISH COLUMBIA	BRITISH COLUMBIA	BRITISH COLUMBIA	BRITISH COLUMBIA	BRITISH COLUMBIA
ONTARIO	ONTARIO	ONTARIO	ONTARIO	ONTARIO	ONTARIO
QUEBEC	QUEBEC	QUEBEC	QUEBEC	QUEBEC	QUEBEC
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## RAISING AWARENESS MAJOR CONCERN

Spain, Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Mexico and Germany," Bonicatti says.

The CAI diploma currently is non-degree, but the academic director explains that there is a link between the Institute and Northwood University which has campuses in Michigan, Texas and Florida. Northwood offers CAI graduates three years credit towards its four-year Bachelor degree program in business with a specialty in automotive marketing.

"We are currently negotiating with Canadian universities to set up a Bachelor of Business Degree," Bonicatti says.

CAI students also stage the Georgian College Auto Show each September in Barrie. It's North America's largest outdoor auto show attracting about 22,000 visitors each year. The 2000 show, the theme of which is "Breaking New Ground," will be held Sept. 22 to 24. It will be the 14th consecutive show for the enterprising students.

Bonicatti is francophone from Quebec, used to run car dealerships in her home town of Shawville and in nearby Drummondville. She came to the CAI in 1993, not knowing one word of English, after having heard about the school from the Quebec Automotive Dealers Association.

The CAI has offered bilingual courses since the program's inception. Today one in four students is attracted to the Institute's French program.

"While many of these students don't speak English when they first arrive, they usually start grasping the language after a semester or two, just as I once did. By the time they graduate, they're functionally bilingual — and that puts them in high industry demand," Bonicatti says.

So many opportunities for bilingual employees have prompted many English-speaking students to develop French-language skills.

## Volvo S40 and V40: personal transportation with personality

As an antidote to boring, point-A-to-point-B driving, Volvo S40 sedan and V40 wagon introduce a whole new alphabet of motoring pleasure.

Sumptuous heated seats, electronic climate control, cup holders that actually work — all are integrated into interiors that reflect Volvo's Scandinavian design heritage. It's a harmonious blend of sculpted shapes, subtle tones and appealing surfaces that reward the senses.

Famous Volvo safety-engineering is embodied in the S40 and V40 with a comprehensive array of occupant protection features including front- and side-air bags, side impact protection system, and the new inflatable curtain and whiplash protection system.

The new 2001 Volvo S40 and V40 also deliver exhilarating power and poise. Quick and agile, they effortlessly outwit downtown traffic yet their lean exterior dimensions allow them to slip into unobstructed parking spaces.



Volvo S40 and V40

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More women are being attracted to the Automotive Institute because of increased demand about 22 per cent of students now are women, compared to just over one per cent when the school was founded in 1955.

"The fact remains, though, we still need more students. That's why we are raising the CAI's profile by linking with guidance counsellors across Canada. In Ontario, we are focusing on working relationships with a number of the province's secondary school organizations," Bonicatti emphasizes.

## GREAT VALUE FOR INDUSTRY

Mark Brennan, president of the Toronto Automobile Dealers Association, believes the industry has received great value from the Canadian Automotive Institute throughout its 15-year history.

"Canadian automobile dealers began the Institute with \$5.5 million in seed money. Now, the province of Ontario funds most of the program — but every sector of the industry continues to donate financial and technical support. That

## NORTH AMERICA'S LARGEST OUTDOOR SHOW

Students of the Canadian Automotive Institute, located at Georgian College in Simcoe, Ont., are gearing up for the year's auto show being held on the campus Sept. 22 to 24. The show, which is expected to attract more than 22,000, is the largest outdoor auto show in North America.



includes about \$143,000 in bursary scholarships," Brennan says.

He adds that the program continues to graduate high-calibre people ready to step in and meet the industry's expectations.

"Every year, the graduates are more than 90 per cent of the students were children of automotive dealers. Now, they comprise only 35 per cent of the student body and the majority of students we attract have no family ties to the industry. All of our graduates now have a high sensitivity to the needs and concerns of today's consumers."

"Graduates are better prepared than ever. It's no exaggeration to say they have raised the level of excellence in every sector of the industry," says Brennan.

Bonicatti is encouraged by the enthusiastic response from TADA and other industry sectors — yet knows that more needs to be done to attract additional students and expand course offerings.

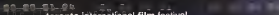
"Now we have a two-stream program. One is dealer-ship-related. The second stream is geared primarily to the automotive aftermarket."

In addition, the CAI is now offering a corporate training program for people already in the industry who want to upgrade their knowledge and skills, but are unable to leave their places of work. They will be able to achieve credits towards a three-year CAD diploma.

"In coming years, we will continue to revise our curriculum to reflect changes in the industry and hopefully draw in more outstanding students from Canada's secondary school system."



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Over to You



Tanya Davies

## My life as a dog mother

Two years ago, my husband, Andrew King, and I decided it was time to expand our family. We had been living together for four years and had just bought a three-bedroom house, and felt it would be great to hear the pitter-patter of little feet on our hardwood floors. So, with delight and some apprehension, we announced to our families we were... getting a dog. We adopted a three-month-old puppy from the local humane society. We plan to have a baby in the next few years, but thought it would be prudent to first test our caregiving skills on something other than a plant. So Trina is our parenting guinea pig, or fur-child as I call her.

We aren't alone in getting a dog to test parenting skills. Our friends John and Jennifer have been amazed one year. They want a big family in the future, but are content to start with a puppy with the grand name of Duke. "This is a great way to find out what sort of parent John will be," says Jennifer. "And so far, so good: he does on Duke."

A colleague, Amy, says some friends told her and her boyfriend (now her ex-boyfriend) to try a dog before they had a baby. "I think they realized that together we might not make great parents," she says. Her dog, Jesse, is now 1½ years old and Amy says raising him has increased her confidence that she can be unselfish and put the needs of another living being first.

I have to admit that I call Trina (she's an Australian shepherd-collie mix with a blue merle coat) my "baby girl" and I'm her "Mummy" and Andrew is "Dad." At first, I would only say this in the privacy of home. But when I heard other owners admitting they say the same, it made me feel less silly. And a recent study conducted at the London Euros University in Budapest substan-

ties my feelings that I am Trina's mom, not only her human owner. A team of researchers put 54 dogs through a test to study the bond between infant and mother. When a baby is introduced to a new environment, he or she is fine as long as mom is near. When the mother leaves, the child becomes distressed. When the dogs went through the test, they reacted with similar anxiety, barking and wailing by the door.

Trina is now two years old, a teenager in dog years. I think we've done a good job of raising her: she is fairly well trained and loves us unconditionally, so thankfully the few times we yelled at her haven't sets her running to dog therapy. What have we learned about parenting? Number 1: a parentize (see spelling comment). A dog is only as good as its owner, so we had to learn to slow down and not lose our temper so easily. Another is rearranging our lifestyle and schedule. Both of us have had to give up activities so someone can be home to let her out and feed her. A big lesson is to not overreact—something I'm still dealing with. Andrew has to say me from making Trina so the very next time she sneezes. Another positive is that by the time I become a "real" parent, I'll already have walked through forms of puppy training, and, and, and the canine equivalent of the terrible two.

Will raising a dog make us better parents? Only time will tell. What I do know is that Trina has brought out maternal feelings I didn't know I had. For that, I thank her—with a kiss and a scratch here.

*Tanya, Andrew and Trina are a Toronto family. Guest columnists may be sent to [canadainfo@canada.ca](mailto:canadainfo@canada.ca) or faxed to (416) 596-7734. We cannot respond to all queries.*

Overture

## PASSAGES

**Selected:** The Canadian Olympic Association named figure skater Carolane Burrows, 31, its "first and foremost" choice to carry the flag in the opening ceremonies of the 2000 Olympics Sept. 15. The Lac-Béarnais, Que., native has participated in three Olympics, won a silver medal in Atlanta and is a gold-medal favorite in Sydney, Australia.



**Died:** In his three-year tenure as president of Labatt Brewing Co. Ltd., Don Kirshen, 44, helped build parent company InBev to the world's second-largest brewer. Kirshen is known for steering the beer business and sports world in 1990 by outbidding Heineken Co. Ltd. for the rights to Heineken in Canada. Kirshen died of a heart attack while on business in Belgium.

**Elected:** Rev. Marian Rudy, 58, is the new moderator of the United Church of Canada. Previously from Guelph, Ont., she leads a church in St. John's. She says she will take a more activist role and is considered more theologically conservative than predecessor Bill Phillips, who in 1998 questioned the divinity of Jesus. The church faces crippling budget cuts from claims made by former residential-school students.

**Died:** Toronto Dr. Martin Shulman, 75, was an NDP member of the Ontario legislature, talk-show host, physician, insurance adviser, millionaire and amateur collector who inspired the television series *Wings*. He fought a 17-year battle against Parkinson's disease, and brought the drug Deprenyl to Canada, which is used to treat the disease. He died in a Toronto hospital. Parkinson's contributed to his death.



Canada

# Troubled Waters

Native lobster fishermen in Atlantic Canada and the federal government continue to clash

By Deborah Nohes

**Miramichi Bay** spreads wide and blue and gleaming along the length of Burr's Church First Nation. The water dominates the landscape here, its dancing waves visible from nearly every window on the reserve. It is isolating and hypnotic, and it holds the impoverished New Brunswick community's dream for economic self-sufficiency and political self-determination within its depths. The bay is also a symbol of hope for aboriginal people across Canada, many of whom are cheering from the sidelines at a high-stakes ocean battle unfolding between the federal government and a ragged group of Mi'kmaq

Indians who believe they have a 240-year-old treaty right to regulate their own lobster fishery. "We have to start taking the initiative on this and fight for the rights of the people," says James Ward, a Burr's Church native and former U.S. army sergeant. "Instead of trying to maintain what little scraps we have, we must begin taking things back for our people."

The broad implications of that struggle were obvious at Assembly of First Nations National Chief Matthew Coon Come round the fishing grounds last week to give his blessing to the Burr's Church activists. In a news conference held on the shores of the bay, he also condemned federal Fisheries Minister Herb Dhoolval for refusing to negotiate with the Burr's Church natives on their own terms. "The First Nations of this country cannot survive on just government handouts," said Coon Come. "If we want to deal with the poverty and the unemployment right across this country, the federal government will have to deal with sharing the wealth of this land." Late in the week, there were initial signs of conciliation when the two sides finally agreed to meet.

*Manning the blockade: Ward, Coon Come, Doolval (right), taking the initiative*

Coon Come's visit bolstered the community's resolve after a tough week of confrontations on the water. Late on Aug. 12, 15 department of fisheries and oceans vessels carrying 60 armed officers descended on the bay, towing 742 native traps and ordering the native fishermen back to shore. In the words of DFO spokesman André-Marc Larivière, none of the gear "was crushed," returning officers cut the ropes and left the wooden traps to rot on the ocean floor. The officers blasted a few Mi'kmaq fishermen with pepper spray and arrested four others, charging them with obstructing officers in the line of duty, and seized a motor-owned boat. The DFO officers took a break, returning a few hours later to clean up what was left, raising or leaving expirable the 72 remaining native-owned traps. Burr's Church residents responded by barricading a 15-km stretch of the main highway on the outskirts of the reserve near Negam, on New Brunswick's northeast coast.

Two days later, the DFO officers returned at dawn. This time, the Burr's Church fishermen were harassed by four speedboats and seven marine fisheries tugs from the Miramichi First Nation just across the border in Quebec. Amateur video taken by a bystander on shore shows a tugboat colliding with a DFO vessel. The natives say they were deliberately rammed, while federal officials claim the smaller boat was warned to get out of the way but refused. Both Dhoolval and Prime Minister Jean Chrétien supported the actions of the DFO officers, saying it is the responsibility of the government to enforce federal fishing rules. "We have to ensure that we have the rule of law and not anarchy and confrontation," Dhoolval said.

The dispute over lobster has been simmering since last September, when the Supreme Court of Canada ruled Mi'kmaq and Maliseet people have a treaty right to "make a moderate livelihood" year-round from hunting and fishing. But Coon Come and those who then unfurled signs to the region's annual moose hunt, and many quickly took to the water to begin fishing. That angered non-native lobstermen, who are legally limited to a November-to-June harvesting season and who worried about the effect on their half-billion-dollar-a-year industry. In Burr's Church and on Nova Scotia's South Shore, that anger quickly turned to violence on both sides. Property belonging to natives and non-natives was damaged, and groups representing non-native fishermen demanded Dhoolval's resignation.

Last November, in a rare move, the Supreme Court issued a clarification to its ruling, saying treaty rights did not mean a fishing and hunting free-for-all, and that the government still had the right to regulate the industry. Ottawa, meanwhile, appointed negotiator James MacKinnon to meet with native communities. The chief federal representative con-



**'The First Nations cannot survive on just government handouts. The federal government will have to deal with sharing the wealth of this land.'**

**Matthew Coon Come,**  
Assembly of First Nations national chief

vinced 27 of 34 Maritime and Quebec-based native bands to sign one-year agreements, worth several million dollars each, that provided natives with commercial licenses, boats and gear, training and infrastructure money. In return, they must abide by Ottawa's rules governing the fishery, including season guidelines, size of catch and regulations on traps and nets.

For Burr's Church, an agreement would have meant 17 commercial licenses with 5,100 traps, a share of the lucrative snow-crab fishery, five fully equipped fishing boats, and money for training and a new wharf. But the band refused the \$5.3-million package, and instead adopted its own management plan, saying that its fishery was outside the federal government's jurisdiction. Natives fish with hand-coupled traps on their traps instead of DFO traps, and follow conservation rules written by their own people.

So far, their fishery has been mostly symbolic. Burr's Church catches fish in small open seines, carrying fewer than half a dozen traps on each trap from shore. And federal fisheries officers have seized or made impossible virtually every native trap set in Miramichi Bay since the Mi'kmaq's full season opened on Aug. 10. Many native fishermen say they are afraid to set their traps at all, fearing they will lose their investment in another DFO crackdown.

Last last week, there were some small signs of compromise. As Burr's Church community members prepared for a weekend powwow celebration, federal fisheries vessels stayed away from the area. And for the first time, the two sides met briefly. No deals were reached, but federal negotiator MacKinnon described the meeting with Burr's Church native leaders as "a co-operative effort." He added: "We have established a way of discussing the next stage of actually sitting down and discussing the details of where we go." The native leaders were pleased enough with the progress that Burr's Church Chief Wilbur Deacon ordered the removal of the highway blockade.

Some members of the Burr's Church community found encouragement in the initial talk. They hoped it meant Ottawa and the DFO were finally prepared to at least consider the band's management plan. "We're very optimistic that they will look at what we've put on the table and respect our wishes," said leader Kasen Senechal. "We really need a change in atmosphere here on the reserve." And calm waters on Miramichi Bay. ■





The pie in the face, an embarrassment for the Prime Minister and the Mounties

## Another lapse in RCMP security

Activist Evan Brown called it "a protest for students, for people on welfare, for social reform." On the morning of Jan. 23, Jean Chretien, visiting an agricultural show on Prince Edward Island. As the Prime Minister moved the car, Brown, 23, eluded security to plant a cream pie in Chretien's face. And while Chretien later joked about the incident—he told Island supporters that "you have developed a funny way of serving you these days—I'm not that hungry!"—the RCMP came under fire for inadequately protecting him. "There's been a failure, clearly," said RCMP spokesman Staff Sgt. André Gosselin, acknowledging that police should have noticed a man walking through the crowd with a pie. "It wasn't picked up by security, and that's what we're reviewing."

It was only the latest in a string of embarrassments for the Mounties. In

1995 André Deltour, a knife-wielding intruder with a history of mental illness, crashed the grounds of 24 Sussex Drive and made it into the Prime Minister's residence, confronting the Chretiens in their bedroom door before the RCMP finally agreed to arrest him. A year later, at a Flag Day celebration in Hull, social activist Bill Clement managed to confront Chretien face to face before the Prime Minister pushed him away and police managed to pin Clement to the ground. At the time, the Mounties promised to improve their protection of the Prime Minister, but last week's lapse in security brought fresh criticisms. "I'm somewhat disappointed that his security would allow someone to get that close," said Canadian Alliance Leader Stockwell Day. "People may think it's funny—I'm not laughing. You could have eye injuries. I don't see the humour in that."

## Atlantic Canada is not amused

Remarks by Canadian Alliance pollster John Mykytyshyn that Mounties are lazy and overly dependent on government handouts resounded through both federal and provincial politics. In their wake, a chastened Mykytyshyn resigned from the Alliance's national council. Conservative Leader Joe

Clark—campaigning for a seat in a Nova Scotia by-election—was, for once, enjoying his opponents' discomfort. Even Liberal Premier Brian Tobin of Newfoundland joined the fray he lashed out at both the Alliance and Alberta Premier Ralph Klein for encouraging "a new intolerance" towards the country's haves-nots. The controversy overshadowed Alliance Leader Stockwell Day's musing of his latest crossover: former Tory leadership candidate Brian Pallister of Manitoba.

## A blow for small parties

The Ontario Court of Appeal upheld a 1993 Canada Elections Act provision that parties fielding less than 50 candidates are not eligible for party registration. The Communist Party of Canada, which had fought against the restriction and won a 1997 lower court victory, promised to continue the legal battle. Unregistered parties do not appear on election ballots, and cannot take advantage of benefits such as offering tax deductions for donations.

## Positive identification

Calgary police said they had identified the four-year-old boy abandoned in the bakery aisle of a local supermarket on Aug. 8 and his mother, Samantha McCarty and her son, Avery, they said, were Washington state residents. The boy suffered from a rare genetic disorder in a note left with the boy, his mother said she could no longer care for him. At week's end, police were continuing their search for McCarty.

## Back to school turned

Earl Martens, president of the Ontario Secondary School Teachers' Federation, announced that his union has received a strike mandate from all but one local (the remaining local is expected to deliver a six-week strike). Observers say it is all but certain that back-to-school time in the province will be marred by strikes and walk-to-ride campaigns as teachers try to negotiate new collective agreements and express their anger over the government's contentious Bill 74, which compels teachers to teach more classes.

## Ottawa's new helicopters

The federal government finally announced plans to buy 28 new shipborne helicopters to replace the military's old Sea King aircraft. Ottawa, which expects to pay \$2.9 billion for the choppers, will probably issue a call for bids within months. The government wants to sign a contract for the base-cannibalized, not yet, and finally replacement for the aircraft systems—radar, radar, sensor and computers—in 2002. The new helicopters should be in use by 2005, at which time the youngest Sea Kings will be more than 40 years old.

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# Entombed in the Deep

Russian officials finally admit defeat after a last-ditch international effort to save 118 sailors aboard the Kursk

By Barry Carr

For the luckier members of the crew, death may have been mercifully swift. It came instantly, in all probability, the moment that something catastrophic—an explosion, a collision—ripped through the torpedo compartments in the bow of the Kursk, flooding the forward sections of the Russian submarine with icy Arctic seawater. But those who escaped the initial disaster faced a far more uncertain fate, the chilling prospect of a lingering demise in the cold and the dark on the muddy floor of the Barents Sea, entombed in a 13,000-tonne, 154-m-long casket of steel. "Grief is the best single word to describe their plight," remarked Paul Beaver, a naval analyst at the London-based *Javel Defence Weekly*. "The lack of heat and light, the crowding caused by water pressure on the hull, the lack of good air to breathe, would all have conspired to create an atmosphere close to sheer terror."

Those crew members among the Kursk's 118-member crew who initially survived grappled with such understanding, minute-by-minute fears for at least 48 hours—the last point by which the Russian navy said it could detect signs of life—and perhaps longer. But by week's end—despite a belated but continuing rescue effort involving British and Norwegian teams of deep-sea experts equipped with a state-of-the-art

mini-submarine—Russian officials acknowledged that everyone's worst fear appeared to have come true. "Regrettably, in effect we have crossed the critical boundary of entering the life of the crew," Vice-Admiral Mikhail Moisei said on Russian television. The huge nuclear-powered submarine lay buried, as most shattered by an apparent explosion on Aug. 12, in 410 ft of water beneath the surface of the Barents Sea. And even in the face of that catastrophe, additional danger remains. The broken vessel, pride of the once mighty Russian northern fleet, lies on an underwater shelf 150 km northwest of its home base at Severomorsk on Russia's Barents Sea Peninsula. The ship's two reactors, each capable of generating 190

*The Kursk and its crew (left) topped out messages that gradually faded*

megawatts of energy, remain idle, but pose a constant threat of spewing a radioactive plume of poison into one of the world's richest fishing grounds. As late as Cape Gennadi Lyubskii crew did manage to survive the fire and flood that sank the 45-year-old naval commander's ship. In the immediate aftermath of the disaster, Russian navy personnel manning diving bells listened helplessly as trapped sailors hammered coded messages upon the interior hull of the submarine. But those messages grew increasingly faint; the last consisted of a weak SOS—Save Our Souls—tapped out in internationally recognized Morse code. After that, there were no further signs of life from the Kursk. But both Russian and Western naval officers pointed out that could signify nothing more than standard emergency measures practiced by submarines everywhere. "The drill is to

move as little as possible to preserve oxygen and prevent the deadly buildup of carbon dioxide," explained Royal Navy Cdr. Alan Hoskins, a member of the submarine British rescue team.

From the outset, estimates varied wildly on exactly how long the Kursk's oxygen supply would last—and the final answer will likely never be known. Carol House of the British Institute of Naval Medicine pointed out that most people require a quarter-litre of oxygen every minute—no difficulty in normal air, which contains 21 per cent oxygen. As the supply dwindled, it would also have affected the behaviour of any survivors. House said that at 15 per cent, crew members' ability to make decisions would be impaired; at 12 per cent, they would feel "anxious"; at eight per cent, they would all be unconscious.

The precise chain of events that caused the calamity remained unclear. The Kursk, commissioned in 1995, is one of the largest, most up-to-date tactical submarines in the Russian fleet. Classified by NATO as an Oscar II-type craft, it was specifically de-

signed to track and destroy enemy aircraft carriers and other capital ships, arming an array of lethal weaponry, including an arsenal of 24 cruise missiles and 28 torpedoes. It sank while taking part in large-scale training maneuvers with at least 10 other ships attached to Russia's northern fleet. Exactly how is a matter of debate. Initially, senior Russian naval officials said the submarine collided in relatively shallow waters with an as-yet-undiscovered obstacle, most likely another ship. But later in the week, Adm. Vyacheslav Popov, commander of the northern fleet, said the ship had been crippled by a huge explosion that appeared to have been triggered from inside. "There may be two causes of the explosion—an external impact, that is to say, a collision, or internal," he said. As usual, the U.S. navy was closely monitoring the northern fleet's maneuvers. The navy's reconnaissance ship *Loyal* was in the vicinity, as were at least two U.S. nuclear submarines. Shore-based intelligence-gathering facilities in Norway, less



*Loyalty under pressure*





World

## The Russian public believes its navy waited too long before asking for help

than 100 km from where the Kank went down, were also mucking up the exercises. Officials in both countries report picking up the sounds of two underwater explosions—a smaller blast followed moments later by a larger one, at roughly the same time as the Kank was reported to have plunged to the seabed. A Norwegian seismic center measured the second explosion at magnitude 3.5, which is equal to a mild earthquake.

Those explosions led to speculation that one of the Kank's weapons may have malfunctioned during firing, detonating the rest of the explosives stored in the vessel's torpedo compartments. Washington "cautiously" ruled out collision with any U.S. naval craft in the area.

Whatever the cause, something suddenly ripped apart the Kank's forward compartments. For hours of underwater video collected by uninsured Russian submarines and shown to NATO officials last week revealed enormous damage, extending from the Kank's rounded bow all the way back to the conning tower, roughly halfway along the length of the submarine. The videotapes showed a shattered bow, a buckled foredeck, a battered conning tower and, most ominous, a gaping tear in the vessel's hull that would have permitted massive flooding. The damage is so extensive, in fact, that it has led to fears that many of the crew perished instantly, not only in the forward torpedo chambers, but also

*Praying for the crew in Moscow, growing anger*

in the crew quarters just behind the conning tower and the bridge just under it, where Lyudskanov and his senior officers would have been stationed.

The accident now appears to be the worst peacetime naval disaster in Russian history. But the submarine crew is not the only casualty of the tragic affair. The disaster also ignited a firestorm of recrimination, not only from grieving relatives gathered at Murmansk near the northern fleet's headquarters, but also from the Russian media and population at large. The swirling public anger was channelled at Russia's secretive military establishment as well as now Russian President Vladimir Putin. The military were accused for initially refusing to disclose the casualty, then obfuscating about its scale and, finally, hesitating for so long in asking for outside help.

For the first time since his election, Putin was forced to endorse public condemnation. He was fiercely criticised for admitting on holiday in the Black Sea resort of Sochi throughout the affair, emerging, stunned and wearing a yellow three-striped shirt, two days after the Kank sank to utter his first words of concern. He finally returned to Moscow from Ukraine last weekend, carrying with him a suitcase of former Soviet republics.

Putin said that the reason he did not go to the rescue site was that his presence might only have proved a distraction to rescue efforts.

But that explanation is unlikely to satisfy critics. The plight of the crew remained and spelled a reaction that is already no stranger throughout in history to controversy and death. "The fate of the

118 sailors is having a bigger popular impact than the death of more than 2,500 Russian soldiers in Chechnya," said Russian human-rights activist Andrei Mamonov. No one may ever know whether an earlier call for international help might have helped save any lives aboard the Kank. But along with the grief and sorrow for the dead and their families, the explosion for Russia's beleaguered government and military are certain to be widespread. For many Russians, the Kank will live on—as a tragic symbol of their country's place in a fast-changing world, and the uncertain manner with which they face it.



Checking torpedoes on the Kank: a terrifying accident

**VIDEO REVEALS DAMAGE**  
to Kank

## ANATOMY OF A WATERY DISASTER

### The pride of the Russian fleet



The Kank, an Oscar II-class nuclear submarine, is more than twice as long as a Boeing 747. The giant vessel could carry a maximum crew of 130, dive to a depth of 600 m and cruise at 25 knots. It was designed to follow U.S. aircraft carriers, and if necessary, destroy them with torpedoes or nuclear-capable supersonic cruise missiles.

### A last-ditch rescue effort by a mini-sub

The final, seemingly futile rescue gesture involved the British LRS mini-submarine.

The plan was to manoeuvre over the badly damaged rear hatch of the Kank, through which rescue crews would try to enter the sub. Russian rescue teams previously failed in similar efforts.



### Decommissioning the nuclear navy

The former Soviet Union produced 244 nuclear submarines—52 per cent of the global fleet.

So far, 180 of these have been decommissioned because Russia can no longer afford to keep them afloat or pay their crews.

Another 10 nuclear subs will be decommissioned this year.

1 The explosion that is believed to have taken the Kank to the bottom may have occurred in the submarine's torpedo bay.

2 Most sailors would have been in the bridge and living quarters, which are believed to have been destroyed.

3 Both of the Kank's nuclear reactors shut down automatically following the accident, leaving its giant motor without power as the vessel sank.

4 Seldom on the British LRS mini-submarine had hoped to create a seal around the rear hatch in order to allow them to board.



## Beyond courage

A Canadian underseas explorer reflects on the Russian submariners' confrontation with death

*Joseph Maclean is a medical doctor and undersea explorer. In 1968, he was part of a U.S. navy team that searched for the LSS Scorpion, an American nuclear attack submarine lost off the Azores. He has also made a number of dives with Russian pilots and scientists in their remote-depth mini-subs, reaching one descent in the Alliance to 5,000m. Based on his experience, he paints a vivid picture of what may have happened as board the Russian nuclear submarine Kank when an accident—possibly an explosion or collision—disrupted the vessel on Aug. 12, and the surviving crew members subsequently fought to stay alive in their stricken vessel.*

Before the accident there were 118 men—officers, engineers and sailors with names like Anasay, Dmitry, Viktor and David. Most of them were in their 20s and 30s and came from places like Odessa, Kank, and St. Petersburg. Their home and military base under the sea was a sealess submarine 2½ stories high and, at 150 m, much longer than a football field. Its principal weapons were anti-ship missiles, meant to be launched from angled tubes on either side of the sail, and wake-homing torpedoes launched from the bow.

The sailors in the forward compartments of the ship, from the torpedo rooms to the command centre, died instantly when the accident ripped open the bow and sent a shock wave and wall of water surging into the ship, turning air vents, flooding control panels and short-circuiting switches. Not long after the ship's two nuclear reactors shut down, plunging the crew into darkness. Many of those who survived were badly injured by the accident, the electrical fire and flooding, the rapid descent of the submarine to the sea



Maclean on board a mini-submarine, Kank

floor and the ship's stern roll to one side. Some engineers and maintenance men in the after part of the ship, near the reactor and main propulsion rooms, were possibly able to secure some-right hardware that sealed them off from the flooded part of the sub.

The men still alive were in shock, their hearts racing, their eyes wide with fear. Some went out, braced or lured. It is likely that some fired themselves in compartments partially filled with seawater that sharply increased the pressure on their bodies. All were fighting panic. They sat in small groups, huddled together in darkness or dim light, trying to keep warm, talking to whisper. They had been well-trained, but not for something like that. They talked about how much oxygen they

just left. They talked about food and water and what they had to do to keep themselves alive. They talked about rescue. They knew that no matter how difficult the task, their fellow Russian sailors in the surface fleet would do everything possible to save them.

The dominating air was filled with the fumes of hydraulic fluid and some gas. As the hours became days and nights, many of the survivors succumbed to their injuries and the lethal stress of cold and entrapment. The levels of exhaled carbon dioxide increased, causing shortness of breath, fever, headaches and finally unconsciousness. Not long after the giant sub cooled down to the near-freezing temperature of the Arctic Ocean, some men began to die of hypothermia. Their arms and legs went numb, their bodies slowed and they slipped into a final peaceful sleep.

Like all submariners, these men lived by a deeply felt code that includes honour, loyalty and trust. We can be certain that, from the beginning of this tragedy, these were acts of extraordinary bravery. Men cleaning bombes, fighting electrical know-how it could cost them their own lives. Men suggesting their own arrest and offering encouragement to others. Men joined by the sea and their love of each other.

As we witness the outcome of this heart-wrenching ocean disaster, many things astonished the surface rescue teams and the families waiting ashore. One wonder to those waiting hope that some of the officers and men of the Kank were still, miraculously, alive. Another was that, in spite of the difficulties with weather and equipment, some exceptional men did the best they could to rescue their brothers deep under the sea. Within every tragedy, there are individuals whose deeds inspire us to a place beyond courage. ■

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

METRO



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President

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Tipper and Al Gore with Joseph and Medinah Cushman: "I stand here as my own man"

public spotlight, then champion should need no introduction. Yet there he was, reminding those Americans actually paying attention to such matters in mid-August, of his roots in Tennessee farm country, his decision to volunteer for army service in Vietnam despite his misgivings about the war, and his early career as a reporter on the paper that so passionately hailed his birth.

His other, more important task was to declare his political independence from his boss, which proved far from simple. The words were there ("I

was, leaving Gore's own appearance at what was supposed to be his convention as something of an anti-climax.

Then came, just as Gore was poised for The Speech, which was supposed to "define" him both as a clear alternative to George W. Bush and a clear break from Clinton, some merrily fresh reminder of the rosiest days of the Clinton-Gore administration. Suddenly, major news outlets were filled with leaked reports that an independence caucus in Washington had assembled's new grand jury to look again into

leakage for a candidate whose campaign has had more than its share of its efforts. Even the loyal Democrats who gathered in Los Angeles to party, raise money and reaffirm Gore's nomination could not make their misgivings. Amid the manufactured hoopla of a convention, dissenters were not hard to find. "Clinton would crash Gore's big day," said Jack Henry, a delegate from California. "Gore doesn't have that kind of juice. Maybe nobody does." Likewise Harold Cummings of Arizona. "Gore deserves to win, but life isn't fair. I don't know if he can make it."

Among thinking Democrats there is, puzzlement—often amusement—that Bush, a conservative lightweight in both political experience and intellectual heft, seems to be cruising towards victory on Nov. 7. Delaware Senator Joseph Biden admitted this "idea's a lot of anxiety hanging over this convention. We pick up the morning paper and we can't understand how a guy like George W. Bush can be leading a guy with the kind of experience and know-how as Al Gore." Derek Stutz, a foreign policy adviser to Gore, studied with Bush at Yale University in the mid-1960s ("he roomed across the hall") and shook his head at the thought that the Texas governor could win the presidency with such scarce accomplishments. "He was bright enough in his own way, but he's never been engaged with the issues," said Stutz. "People have to decide if they want someone who's a sure hand, or a glad hand."

It is coming down to that. Now that Gore and Bush have both been officially nominated by their parties, the choice facing U.S. voters is clear: In a time of peace and prosperity, the policy differences are not momentous—but they are significant. Bush, for all his talk about being a new kind of "compassionate conservative," would bridge the United States towards the right. He proposes a deepening of the biased tax cut (\$2 billion over 10 years), allowing Americans to put part of their Social Security retirement funds into the stock market; and channelling money for social



Senator Ted Kennedy and Governor Kenneth Scharif: a Democratic convention intended to present Gore as a clear alternative to his Republican rival

stand here tonight as my own man"), but the music was uncertain.

In large part that was because of Clinton's potent new power, even in his eight-year morass in the White House drawn to an end. The President came to Los Angeles for a final farewell to his party (and to raise \$15 million for his presidential library at not one, but two gaudy receptions hosted by Bill's ex-wife) and Hillary Rodham Clinton came, too, sitting the convention as a rallying point for her campaign for a New York senate seat. The problem was that proved to be the emotional high point for Demo-

made, interviews gained, laws enacted, books written, friends pleased and enemies offended. All have been endlessly affixed, dissected, parsed and analyzed. Yet even as he rose to accept his party's accolades in Los Angeles, his doubts surfaced acknowledged a fundamental problem. There, again, they did, remains an enigma, a prisoner of media stereotypes and eight years as loyal understudy to the most compelling political figure of his generation—Bill Clinton. Once again, the vice-president faced the task of "introducing" himself to American voters.

The Democrats' dilemma, of course, is that after a quarter-century in the

## Trying to Light a Fire

By Andrew Phillips in Los Angeles

Al Gore has been in the public eye from the moment of his birth just over 50 years ago. His father, Albert Gore Sr., then a five-term congressman and a powerhouse of Tennessee politics, espoused the state's biggest newspaper into promoting that if he had a son, the new would not be based on the inside pages. So when young Al arrived on March 31, 1948, the Nashville *Tennessean* obliged with that headline: "Well, Mr. Gore, here HE is—on page 1." Before he was even home from the hospital, wires his biographer, Bill Markey, "Al Gore had won a news cycle for his father."

**Anxious Democrats wonder if Al Gore can revive his flagging campaign against George W. Bush**

The boy went on to lead a very public life—congressman at age 24, senator at 36, first-term presidential candidate at 39, vice-president at 46, and, as of last week, the Democratic party's presidential nominee. Few people have left such an extensive trail of speeches



## Fresh developments in the Monica Lewinsky scandal cast a shadow over Gore's political coming-out party

affairs through so-called faith-based institutions (churches and the like).

Bush's pitch may have many cold, but at least it has been consistent. Aside from a lurch to the right when he was pressed hard by Arizona Senator John McCain during the primary campaign early this year, Bush has been saying the same things in almost the same words since he declared his candidacy 13 months ago. The map against

Gore is that he is a political chameleon; you never know what you're going to get. He can be the visionary champion of the New Economy, or the defender of traditional Democratic values (like big labor unions). A high-minded philosopher—or an in-the-gutter streetfighter who says politicians have to be willing to "tip the beer and lingo out of anybody else in the race." An idealistic advocate of getting big money out of politics—or the man who in 1996 became known as the Democratic "scholarship-in-chief" for raising so much campaign cash (yet not necessarily at a Bush-like sample in California).

When he stood before his party to accept the nomination, it quickly became clear which persona he had settled on. At a time when most of the United States is fat and happy, enjoying the fruits of its longest economic expansion ever, Gore chose to present himself as the champion of "waking families" against "powerful firms and powerful interests." He sounded more like an old-style Democrat than a "third way" politician like Clinton, who outfoxed Republicans by ambling away of their favorite conservative themes. Gore promised to work towards universal health care, starting with universal coverage for all children by 2004 (but

studies here about medical by U.S. standards), introduce prescription drug benefits for senior citizens, shore up the crumbling social security system, oppose the kind of big tax cut that Bush wants, and protect abortion rights.

Most of those issues are popular with U.S. voters. Now, in fact, are the same ones that Clinton is still pushing. The difference is that Gore presented them

programs for minority groups. As No. 2 on the Democratic ticket, Lieberman will follow Gore's lead. But in policy terms his selection seemed like yet another rousing by Gore—even to some Democrats. "I got to admit, I'm not always sure what the thinking is behind some of this," said Howard Baker, a 33-year-old party activist from Houston. "Sometimes you just gotta clear your eyes and have faith."

The campaign is also, of course, a personal face-off between two men with much in common. Both are sons of famous men; the Republican salutes his dad, the former president, the Democratic nomination about his late father, the senator. Both were privileged private-school kids and Ivy League graduates whose advancement was eased by their names and family connections. The paradox is that it is Bush who is the well-unknown, the son of a truly wealthy eastern Jewish-immigrant family, but he manages to present himself as a regular guy from Midland, Tex., whose parents just happened to live in the White House. Gore, meanwhile, whose family is part one generation removed from the poverty and obscurity of Possum Hollow, Tenn., goes unrecruited as Hollow Man, a robotic creature of Washington.

He, acknowledging that his work, trying to turn weakness into strength. "I know that sometimes people say I'm too serious," he said, "but the presidency is more than a popularity contest." That kind of fight, in fact, is no contest at all. Bush easily outpaces Gore when pollsters ask voters to rate the two men for "honesty." Gore has to hope that a won't run out that way, that when people finally see the two men side by side during the three presidential debates scheduled for October, they will choose substance over style. The mood of most U.S. voters, however, suggests that it's a long shot at best. ■

### Tutu returns home

South African Archbishop Desmond Tutu returned home after two years in the United States, where he had been unsuccessfully treated for prostate cancer. The 68-year-old, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1984 for his non-violence campaign against apartheid, had been living in Atlanta, where he was professor of theology at Emory University.

### Kennedy relative faces trial

A Connecticut judge ruled that sufficient evidence exists to try Michael Skakel, a nephew of Robert F. Kennedy's widow, Ethel, in the 1975 murder of 15-year-old Martha Moseley Skakel, 39, in accused of beating Moseley to death with a golf club near her family's estate in Greenwich, Conn. An inquiry will be held to determine whether Skakel, who was 15 at the time of the murder, should be tried as an adult or juvenile.

### Fires in the U.S. northwest

More than 20,000 firefighters battled 92 large fires that burning across 12 American states in the Northwest. The blazes threatened to destroy key powerlines carrying electricity to California, Montana, where nearly 600,000 acres have been destroyed, has been the heaviest hit.

### Japanese volcano erupts

Mount Oyama, a volcano on Miyajima island, 180 km south of Tokyo, erupted and spewed steam, smoke and ash as high as 26,000 feet into the air. No one was injured, but local authorities ordered 2,000 residents, more than half the population, to evacuate the area.

### Libya helps to free hostages

In a bid to improve its international profile, Libya agreed to pay \$36 million for the release of 16 hostages, including 10 foreign tourists, held by Muslim rebels in the Philippines. The rebels, who are seeking an independent homeland, agreed the hostages at a report on April 23. Libya's leader Muammar Gaddafi became involved when the Philippine government was unable to resolve the crisis.



## Clear water signs of the North Pole melting

Graphic evidence of global warming surfaced as recent visitors to the North Pole saw—and took photographs of—water in place of the usual thick ice. The last time that scientists are sure the Pole held open water was more than 50 million years ago, meaning such a sight has likely never been seen by humans before. Six years ago, the same area held an icecap two to three meters thick.

## Grounding the Concordes

The days of supersonic passenger travel may be over for now after British Airways joined Air France and

grounded its entire fleet of seven Concorde. The decision, which came three weeks after an Air France Concorde crashed near Paris, was made when British and French aviation regulators suspended the planet's airworthiness certification. Investigation believes last month's accident, which killed 113 people, was caused when a blown tire sent chunks of rubber flying into a fuel tank, triggering a fire.

British Civil Aviation Authority (has since asked the Concorde's manufacturers, BAE Systems Airbus Industrie and Aérospatiale Matra, to redesign the position of the aircraft's fuel tanks.

The Concorde was considered a technological triumph when Britain and France developed the plane in the 1960s at a cost of \$5.2 billion. It is a common misconception how much Air France and BA will have to spend on modifications to bring the aircraft back into service. But while many aviation analysts claim the supersonic jets will never fly commercially again, others believe that with so much money invested, the two airlines will find a way to keep the legendary planes in the air.

## Middle East peace talks in limbo

Israeli Prime Minister Ehud Barak and Palestinian negotiators held another peace summit was unlikely in the near future. But there were signs of reconciliation last week as other governments urged the two sides to capitalize on the momentum achieved at last month's promising but unsuccessful talks at Camp David. Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said he is considering a plan to unilaterally declare an independence soon on Sept. 13. Barak, meanwhile, said Israel would agree to the creation of such a state if Palestinians end their conflict with Israel.



Clinton with wife Hillary (right) and daughter Chelsea, presiding the emotional high point of the ceremony

in a more populist, confrontational way. Such an approach carries big risks. One is that it will alienate independent voters who have prospered under the Clinton boom; they may be put off by Gore's theme of the people-versus-the-corporate-powers. The other problem is that it is hard to square such a message with his choice of Connecticut Senator Joseph Lieberman as his running mate. Lieberman has taken positions as odds with liberal orthodoxy—such as questioning affirmative action

# Clicking on 'Exit'

The flamboyant chief of software maker Corel Corp. steps down as losses mount at the troubled company

By Katherine Mackinnon

It was during a conference call with his board of directors last May when Michael Cowpland, the larger-than-life head of Corel Corp., first dropped his bombshell. He was, he said, thinking about stepping from the software company he had created 15 years before. The conference call was about a financing deal the company desperately needed, and Cowpland's remarks came out of the blue. "It was not asked to the table," says board member Jean Lesau Malouin, a University of Ottawa business professor. "Nobody questioned it. We just eventually continued the discussion. It was one half hour and a half conference call."

Last week, Cowpland made it official—albeitly once again. Near the beginning of a scheduled board meeting, Cowpland informed Corel's directors his mind was made up: it was time for him to leave. This time, though, the subject of his resignation, which was not on the pre-set agenda, dominated the meeting, effectively sweeping 20-odd other items off the table.

It was a stunning move by a man so closely identified with his company that its name was originally short for Cowpland Research Labs. Ottawa-based Corel, which in the mid-1990s was Canada's leading software company, had made Cowpland a millionaire many times over and given him a lifestyle far over again. To many Canadians, Cowpland and his platinum-blond wife, Marlene, were the over-the-top nouveau riche duo, with their ostentatious home, garages full of exotic cars, and Nielsen cable TV show about pet. Yet, despite his successes, Cowpland helped put Canada on the high-tech map, first with

Cowpland and wife Marlene over the top



## The life and times of Michael Cowpland

**1948:** Cowpland is born in Berthel, England. Trained as an engineer, he immigrates to Canada in 1964.

**1973:** Cowpland founds telecommunications company Minc Corp. in his Ottawa hometown together with Terry Matthews, another immigrant from Britain. The two met while working at Bell Northern Research, an arm of what is now Nortel Networks.

**1985:** After several years of rapid growth—reached by mounting debts and management problems—Cowpland and Matthews sell a controlling interest in Minc to British Telecom. Cowpland branches Corel Corp., which starts with the graphics program CorelDraw. By the mid-1990s, Ottawa-based Corel has become the country's largest software developer.

**1995:** Cowpland snags neighbors in Ottawa's trendy Rockville Park district by building a flashy, 1,300-square-meter glass and marble mansion for \$10 million.

**1996:** Corel buys the WordPerfect product line from Novell Corp. Cowpland declares he is taking on Microsoft Corp. in the office software market.

**1997:** Wife Marlene Cowpland makes a splash by appearing at a Corel gala in a skin-tight costume with a sequin-trimmed bodice. She follows up two years later with a \$1-million necklace.

**1999:** Cowpland is charged with insider trading after the Ontario Securities Commission investigates his 1997 sale of \$28.4 million in Corel stock six weeks before company losses send the shares into a tailspin.

**2000:** With sales of its core products slipping and its reputation as a cutting-edge software developer in decline, Corel enters a February agreement to buy Scotts Valley, Calif.-based software firm Inprise/Border Corp. But in May, Inprise scuttles the deal over concerns about Corel's mounting losses. By June, Corel is announcing steep cost-cutting measures. In August, Cowpland resigns as chairman and CEO.



At Minc in 1973, the software boss, the former lawyer, making a splash

telephone equipment maker Minc Corp., which he co-founded in 1973, and then with Corel.

To Bay Street analysts, Cowpland's departure raised more questions than it answered. By board members' accounts, the decision was Cowpland's—but the reason for his firing remained murky. Nor was it clear what Cowpland, who remains a Corel director but stepped down as chairman, president and CEO, will do next. He told reporters he intended to "get my hands very dirty" with new technology and advising Corel. "Today's no good a time as any to pass the baton on to a new team," he said.

Cowpland leaves Corel at a time when its flagship product line, for the most part, facing problems. It offers a version of the Linux computer operating system—an open standard that is a direct challenge to Microsoft's highly popular Windows system—but while popular with users, it has been slow to take off. And sales of Corel's WordPerfect office products are stagnating. Losses have mounted for three quarters, and last week, it was revealed that sales of CorelDraw and WordPerfect in key United States retail markets have fallen dramatically in the past two months.

Following over Cowpland—and by extension Corel—are insider trading charges brought against him by the Ontario Securities Commission, concerning \$28.4 million worth of shares he sold in 1997 shortly before the takeover. And in February, Corel entered a deal that was its largest acquisition ever, the \$1.1-billion, all-stock takeover of Scotts Valley, Calif.-based software firm Inprise/Border Corp. The deal fell apart in May, after Inprise shareholders rebuffed due to Corel's troubled financial picture. In June, the company introduced a self-cost-cutting program, laying off 21 per cent of its staff.

Nor surprisingly, Corel's share price has been as meteoric as its founder: from \$6.65 a year ago, a record as high as \$64.65 and Lanza's rise in December, then steadily declined to last week's close at \$5.05. "I don't think the investment community and investors were willing to wait any longer for the projected promise of their Linux strategy," says analyst Kevin Reznor of IDC Canada, a market research firm. "Cowpland and Corel have always over-promised and underdelivered."

The pressure was undoubtedly on Cowpland. Publicly, he was the picture of confidence. He has long maintained he did nothing wrong in the insider-trading case. When the Inprise deal crashed, he maintained, "While in perfect shape," but could naturally or not, it was around that time that he gave his first hint to the board about resigning.

The subject came up once or twice more at board level. Directors focused on Derek J. Burney, Corel's chief technology officer and a seven-year veteran of the company, as interim CEO. Burney, 37, says Cowpland asked him about



Photo by [unreadable]



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## Business

two months ago of hell like to take over. How long did he think about it? "About a second," says Barney, whose father, Derek H. Barney, was Canada's ambassador in Washington from 1989 to 1993 and is now chief executive officer of CAE Inc. of Toronto. James Hoffer, a prominent Bay Street lawyer, took over from Cowpland as Canada's non-executive chairman. "He felt the case had come to go in a more traditional administrative structure," Hoffer says.

According to Barney, Cowpland's departure will mean a change in leadership style and, but not in Canada's business. "The company continues to focus on the core products, creative products, business applications, Linux," Barney says. "That doesn't change." Like his former boss, Barney is optimistic. A new CodeLine for Windows is set for release in the fall, he says, and the company is making "good progress" on core Android software tools. Cowpland's exit will be positive for Cord, although it results in stable management and a return to profitability.

"Cowpland," he says, "should stay out of the company's affairs."

To his friends, Cowpland seems content with his decision. Businessman Larry O'Brien, who joined the Cord board last week, spent time with Cowpland the evening after his resignation. "Mike was as quiet as my fist at five even ten him or my life," O'Brien told Maclean's. Cord Technologies, who regularly plays tennis and squash with Cowpland, says the Cord chief has seemed more relaxed lately. "He's just been very much more at ease and not quite as preoccupied," Trovopoulos says. "Like he's more at peace with himself."

Friends expect him to resurface shortly in a new role, likely as a start-up linked with Linux. "He is one of the smartest, hardworking, energetic people in this whole country," says John Kelly, the former chief executive of Ottawa-based Joffroy Corp., who has known Cowpland for a quarter-century. "I can picture the high-tech industry in Canada without him." Not, many feel, can Cowpland.

With friends, Cowpland is often



Deirdre McMurdy

## Jobs you don't want

There used to be a distinct seasonal rhythm to business activity. By mid-June, the pace usually slowed down, and by late September, big corporate decisions were delayed until cooler heads could prevail after Labour Day that the relentless push for competitive advantage, as well as new technology, has made desirable and possible for all parties to remain in constant contact despite vacation schedules. As a result, there has been a steady flow of business news over the past few months. For those lucky enough to lounge, the summer may have been a season when you consider that there are now three especially tough jobs out there to which you do not have to strain at the end of your holiday.

At the top of the list is the job of Bruce Hood, the recently appointed air travel compliance commissioner for the Canadian Transportation Agency. He has to serve as the official lightning rod for disgruntled airline passengers during one of the most turbulent periods in the industry. While Air Canada struggles to reorganize the operations and the employees of Canadian Airlines, it's also attempting to shore off a strike by its increasingly restless pilots. In fact, as the domestic charter market begins reporting another round of record quarterly earnings, Canadian's case for bankruptcy seems a distant memory. Air Canada has become the preferred target for our wrath.

Not that Bruce Hood is persuaded by that logic. A former National Hockey League referee, at 64 he was in retirement from his successful Ontario mobile business when he decided to offer his ear—and his e-mail address—to angry air travellers. Hood explains that when he heard about the position, he got in touch with fellow Liberal and former NHL referee Bob Kilger, who's now chief government whip in the House of Commons. Kilger put him directly in touch with Transport Minister David Collier, and the job was his.

Hood cheerfully admits he doesn't have a lot of flight in his new role, except perhaps to "embarrass the airlines into improving their standards—especially how they treat people." Although passenger complaints to the CTA almost tripled in the first half of this year, to 258, Hood is convinced the solution is relatively simple: airlines, in particular Air Canada, need to improve their attitude and their communications skills. "People just want to know what's going on, to be kept in the loop," he says. "I'm glad that Air Canada is meeting 100,000 passengers a day, but passengers only care about their own experience, they want to be treated as individuals."

On the subject of collective versus individual actions, whether you would like to build right now belongs to Brad Hargrove, head of the Canadian Auto Workers union. For months, he's been feuding with the Canadian Labour

Congress over allegedly misting the membership of another union. Endowing the traditional card, "Solidarity forever," Hargrove has made it clear that the CAW will accept membership from the CLC before it finalizes its expansion drive.

However, Hargrove is banking with solidarity in his own mind. Earlier this summer, the administrative staff at CAW offices went on strike for six weeks demanding improved pension benefits. Thus last week, a disruptive wildcat strike at car plants in Oshawa, Ont., raised questions about Hargrove's credibility in the face of the powerful unions. After all, if Hargrove wants to preserve his clout as the bargaining table, he has to have management's confidence that he can deliver on the terms of the collective agreement. Although he was openly critical of the unauthorized strike and its militant leaders, their actions still tarnished his leadership.

The other undesirable job that emerged in this summer's business world has just gone to Derek J. Barney—at least on an interim basis. He's the guy who has agreed to fill in for Cord Corp. founder Michael Cowpland, who abruptly resigned from the software company he founded 15 years ago.

That news surprised the many observers who've watched Cowpland's culture evolve against the odds—and the harsh judgment of many skeptics—for years. After a sudden ramp-up in share value earlier this year on the initial foray over the Linux operating system, Cord's stock quickly fell in value.

As Cowpland filed charges of insider trading from the Ontario Securities Commission, a crucial deal to acquire California-based Inpro/Soft for \$60 million was announced. That pushed the cash-strapped company, which repeatedly fell short of its own earnings forecasts, into a frantic restructuring mode. Several key executives left as workers were laid off and budgets slashed. Even an over-the-hill cash infusion through a deal with Vancouver-based Concord Capital Corp. failed to restore investor confidence.

The dramatic tale of Barney—well, even with Cord since 1993, and more recently as chief technology officer—is to restore the company's image with a better and broader investment community. At the same time as he must cut costs and make do without public capital, Barney has to move the company and its products forward in a rapidly changing, intensely competitive market.

So as you struggle crossly back to the office after your summer break, sifting through 278 e-mail messages and countless voice mails, bear this in mind: you could have to explain to troubled women sex travellers why their luggage is in Montreal. You could have to face a few thousand late suitcases. Or you could have to clean up after Michael Cowpland. Things could be worse. Much worse.

## Getting the pink slip

Their Montreal anime-fans company may have made a TV hit out of the films of Paddington Bear, but last week Ciner Corp. founders Russell Weinberg and Michelle Chivers were finally shown the door. The husband and wife team were fired from their executive jobs at Ciner following months of scandal: the company is being investigated for tax fraud and allegations that \$160 million was improperly treated. The angry couple, however, refused to resign their board seats.



## The TSE 300 takes off again

The Toronto Stock Exchange's 300 composite index assumed the strong upward surge it began last last year, hitting an all-time high of 11,000 on Aug. 15. The bull market index had been trading 5% higher over the last few years. But now experts are suggesting that the index, down by the shores of telecommunications giant

Norcel Networks Corp., is making up for lost time.

While investors are staying away from American technology stocks because of concern they are overvalued, the reverse is true north of the border: foreign money flowing into Canadian companies that many investors believe have been undervalued. Norcel—which accounts for a whopping 34 per cent of the index—was the biggest beneficiary, its shares gained \$8.15 on the week, closing at \$121.4.

## Financial Outlook

The Bank of Canada is worried. The economy is not slowing down enough to satisfy the central bank's concerns that inflation is under control. With gross domestic product growing by an annual rate of 4.9 per cent in the first quarter of this year, the bank bumped up its projection for the entire year to between 4.25 and 4.75 per cent. In its latest quarterly report, it expects economic activity, while slowing, to still outstrip the country's production capacity. In turn, core inflation—which excludes the volatile food and energy

series—is expected to rise up to 2 per cent by early 2001. The world price is at the midpoint of the bank's target inflation range. Analysts are now laying out the bank will raise interest rates at the first sign of overheating.



## TD scores big

Profits at the Toronto-Dominion Bank, the country's second-largest by assets, soared far past analysts' expectations: the bank announced that its earnings increased by 27 per cent for the quarter ended July 31, to \$511 million, compared with \$402 million for the same period a year earlier. The bank gave most of the credit to the smooth integration of Canoe Trust, which it acquired in February.

## Quebecor cuts Internet staff

Motivated communications conglomerate Quebecor Inc. said it will cut about one-third of its staff at Canoe Inc., its Internet portal. The loss of 65 positions comes a month after former Canoe CEO John Patten quit the Toronto-based unit and two weeks after Quebecor announced that Canoe lost \$8.1 million in the second quarter. The company said, however, that it "is more than ever committed to the Internet business." Quebecor, meanwhile, has made a \$4.9-billion all-cash offer to purchase Quebec cable company Groupe Videotron Lte.

## De Beers squawks

South African diamond giant De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. appears to be on the brink of acquiring Canada's first unregulated diamond dealer. The company made a hostile bid for Winnipeg Diamonds Inc., owners of a diamond deposit at Snipe Lake in the Northwest Territories, as June. Winnipeg initially rejected it as inadequate but last week recommended that shareholders accept a revised offer of \$5 a share, up 75 cents. The deal bid is worth about \$305 million.

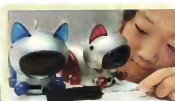
## Bidding for Seagram

Daggo PLC of London, maker of Guinness stout and Johnnie Walker whisky, confirmed that it is collaborating with French firm Pernod Ricard SA, which owns Wild Turkey bourbon and Hennessy Cognac, to acquire the liquor assets of Seagram Co. Ltd. The announcement ends speculation that Daggo was planning a joint bid with Bacardi & Co. Ltd. of Bermuda. Seagram's liquor assets are valued at about \$13.5 billion.

## Tech Explorer

### iOpening experience

Vancouver-based Eyeball.com Network Inc. bills its Eyeball Chat software as "the world's first Web-based video chat service to deliver optimized video quality over any Internet connection." Essentially, the company offers software to transform a desktop computer into a video phone. By next week, Eyeball.com plans to launch a free version of its software, offering one-on-one chats. The company intends to charge as yet undisclosed money for an expanded software package, available in October, which will allow for video messaging and chat groups of up to six people. Picture and sound quality vary, according to a company spokesman, depending on the speed of the Net. Video chats are conducted through an Internet Web browser but require a computer equipped with a PC video camera.



### Hello, kitty

Shirley Sugawara enjoys toying with a pair of robo-kitties in Osaka, Japan, where the computing festival was recently featured in the lineup at next year's Robo Festa Kawaii robotics conference. Known as Janetto, each mechanical pussy cat is equipped with optical sensors to detect a range of emotions. Janetto responds to Shirley's preening by moving towards the stimulus and licking her paw. Can a robo-robot be far off?

## MP3s at home

The ability to play MP3 music files has for the most part been limited to portable players and desktop computers. But what if you want to listen to your collection of downloaded digital music in a part of the house where there is no computer? The Iliu Digital Audio Receiver by Vancouver, Wash.-based S3 Inc. provides an elegant solution. S3 acquired Diamond Multimedia Systems Ltd., maker of the wildly successful line of Rio MP3 portable players, in 1998. The \$450 audio receiver, available in October, will be one of the first out-of-the-corporate-units. The receiver works that way: you plug that home computer into a telephone jack

via a special computer card, then connect the receiver to another phone jack in the room of your choice. The receiver is wired to the user's own speaker system. Through the work display screen, digital music loops can stream MP3 files on three computers connected through what amounts to a local-area network—without using a phone call. Additional receivers can be installed in other rooms, each able to play different music from the same computer.

### Cool site

## Speak easily

Been meaning to learn a little Spanish, maybe some German? A useful place to start is *www.mh.com*, a commercial site which allows you to practice about two dozen "universal phrases" in 31 languages found in the site's section on language and culture. Each phrase is linked to helpful audio clips to improve pronunciation. There are also words of the day and puzzles.



Rio Digital Audio Receiver: elegant

## The Web for all

Compaq Computer Corp. joined with Microsoft Corp. to unveil the P4x Home Internet Appliance, designed to offer consumers an inexpensive way to access the Web and e-mail. Industry analysts expect such pure-play terminals to cut into sales of more expensive and complicated desktop computers. The appliance costs for \$399 (U.S.) in the United States, but Microsoft is offering \$400 rebate if consumers sign on to its Internet service for three years at \$22 a month. Microsoft Canada expects to market the device south of the border sometime next year.



Daggo PLC of London

The P4x Web appliance by Compaq: an alternative to expensive desktop PCs

# Wild Nights in MovieLand

**"Before I made my living writing about movies, I drove them."** That's how Maclean's Senior Writer Brian D. Johnson introduces *Brave Films, Wild Nights: 25 Years of Festival Fever*, his irreverent history of the Toronto International Film Festival. As a critic Johnson has covered the festival for 15 of those years,

but in the early 1980s, he literally held the festival in his hands: as a driver he delivered the films to theatres. One night, he also chauffeur'd a pair of bickering cabots, Gene Siskel and Roger Ebert—with no liking he would eventually become a critic himself.

Published to coincide with the festival's silver anniversary (Sept. 7 to 16), *Brave Films, Wild Nights* chronicles a turbulent rite of passage. The festival was founded in 1976 by Bill Marshall, Herb van der Kolk and Dusty Cohl, high-rolling impresarios who threw

Canadian cautions to the wind. The event has since become North America's leading film festival, second only to the Venice and Cannes. It has launched such hits as *Diva*, *The Big Chill*, *Roger and Me* and *American Beauty*. It has discovered filmmakers ranging from Pedro Almodóvar to John Woo. And it has served as the prime incubator for Canadian cinema, showcasing such talents as David Cronenberg, Alan Eggyn, Patricia Rozema and Don McKellar—while kick-starting the careers of such industry powers as producer Robert Lantos.

While preparing his book, Johnson encountered much nostalgia for the bohemianism of the festival's formative years, when it learned the art of playing host to Hollywood stars with extravagant habits. The festival received its baptism of fire in 1982, entertaining Martin Scorsese, Robert De Niro and Harvey Keitel. But in 1984, when it honoured Warren Beatty, the festival entered a world of obscenity and intrigue that would give new meaning to the term "high maintenance."

**S**ep. 15, 1982. The day of the festival tribute to Martin Scorsese. Scorsese was downtown in the hotel lobby, discussing his wardrobe for the evening with his mother, Catherine, and Roger Ebert. "What should I wear?" he asked. "Well, Gene and I are generous," said Ebert, "so we have it worn ourselves, but you are the guest, so you can wear anything you want." "Maybe I'll wear my blazer," said Scorsese, who had not yet entered his Armani phase. "Mister," his mother chimed in, "you wear your tuxedo." And that was the end of that. In the early 1980s, the festival was transformed from a connoisseur to a player. As it became known as a place to discover films, and filmmakers, it was being discovered in its own right by Hollywood. Over the years, the festival would come to dominate the media spotlight with gala premieres, leading to complaints that they were taking over the festival. But this was a courtship that the festival resisted and finally pursued, as it went out of its way to solicit stars by staging a series of gala tributes honoring Martin Scorsese in 1982, Robert De Niro in 1985 and Warren Beatty in 1984—events that would have a dramatic impact on the festival's style and stars.

"The festival was at a crossroads," says Bill House, who produced all three tributes and a new vice-president of Alliance Atlantis Motion Picture Production. "It had to make a quantum leap into the consciousness of the public and the industry." It was Dusty Cohl's idea to stage a tribute. He approached his friend Roger Ebert, who agreed to produce a gala evening with Gene Siskel. They chose to honour Scorsese. "I had met him very early on," says Ebert, who had previously reviewed the director's feature debut, *When Two Kings Meet at My Zoo*, at the Chicago Film Festival in 1967. "So he agreed to do it. He was happy to have his work recognized—because it hasn't been all that easy for him. He's a great director, but there were times when Hollywood had no interest in him at all. I think he has felt, from time to time, like a guy out there in the desert."

In fact, Scorsese was on the ropes. Despite the brilliance of *Mean Streets*, *Taxi Driver* and *Raging Bull*, Hollywood had written him off. Critics' polls would proclaim *Raging Bull* the best movie of the Eighties, but it was knocked out in the early rounds at the box office and defamed in the Oscars by *Ordinary People*. "When I lost *Raging Bull*," Scorsese told writer Peter Trilling in his book *Easy Riders, Raging Bulls*, "that's when I realized what my place in the system would be. If I did survive at all—on the outside looking in." Along with George Lucas, Francis Coppola and Steven Spielberg, Scorsese was part of the New Hollywood, the wave of formerly independent directors who changed the face of American moviemaking in the Seventies. And although he'd won critical acclaim, he longed for the commercial success that the others had enjoyed. When Scorsese arrived



Julia Roberts, future festival director Peter Handberg in 1984. De Niro returns in 1985 (opposite) and Siskel

Adapted with permission from *Brave Films, Wild Nights: 25 Years of Festival Fever*, by Brian D. Johnson, published by Random House Canada Toronto



in Toronto, he was struggling to finish *The King of Comedy*, a satire that he'd directed as a favor to Robert De Niro and had come to regret. His health had been ravaged by a dangerous mixture of asthma medication and cocaine. His marriage to Isabella Rossellini had just broken up. He was about to earn 40. He was a man in need of a tribute.

The event was staged as an upscale *This Is Your Life* with De Niro and Harvey Keitel headlining the list of surprise guests. It was a logical right-time try to keep their presence secret, and they were hosted up the service elevator to a hotel suite, where they were to remain hidden. The tribute itself was a success, although it stretched into a three-hour marathon. With 1,500 people packed into the University Theatre, the show unfolded as a series of film clips interwoven with onstage interviews by Siskel and Ebert. One by one, the surprise guests arrived to pay homage, from Scorsese's longtime collaborator Thomas Schatzman to his nemesis, director Michael Powell. Finally, Harvey Keitel stepped into the lights and brought the crowd cheering to its peak. Everyone was winking the same thing. "I hear you only one person missing," Theo Robert De Niro came down the aisle and the roof went off, "reported



film critic Jay Scott. "What had been reserved to Jeff, Laurel had been reserved to Hardy, you had been reserved to pong. The evening was complete."

After the tribute, Scorsese, De Niro and Keitel jammed late into the night. With the bus closing at 1 a.m., and the hospitality suite unable to keep up with the demand, friends of the festival had discreetly arranged for an illegal after-hour bar to be set up in a modern-dance studio on Yonge Street. With live music every night, it was run by Toronto

Scorsese (left) and Keitel (right) chat at a festival barbecue in 1982; Sam Cooke (left) was the guest at the 1958 premiere of *Without Limits*, which he co-produced (top)

actor Michael Copeman, who charged \$20 at the door. The night of the tribute, he says, "Caroline [Carter] walked in and said, 'Do you mind if a few friends of mine come in, and would you not charge me?' I said OK. And in walked Jerry Lironi, Harvey Keitel, Martin Scorsese and Bobby De Niro. Of the bunch, Jerry was definitely the tallest."

John Allen, the festival's theatre manager at the University, had spent the night handling the overflow crowd at the tribute. He showed up at about 3:30 a.m. "I got in and saw De Niro and Keitel stoned out of their minds with those two bottles," he says. "Just two days earlier, as part of my job, I'd pulled one of them off some pay in the hospitality suite." Copeman recalls that he guarded the washroom for De Niro and one of the girls for about 10 minutes. But short is while, Copeman and Allen realized that they had to get the men out of the club. "They were so wasted it was unbelievable," says Allen. "It wouldn't be too great for an illegal booze can to have to call an ambulance for Harvey Keitel or Robert De Niro."

Allen approached them and suggested it was time to go. "He was like talking to a dead person," he says. "We... have... to... leave... You... can't... say... here... Finally I got them into the limousine. I'm about to close the door and De Niro puts his arm out so I can't close it. And he says, 'Get me these girls! Get me those girls!' So I had to go up and get the girls and bring them down to the car. I went from theatre where to pump in one night."

Scorsese was still upstairs. "So I go back up," says Allen, "and Marty is whacking back his inhibitor by the gallon and getting to everybody. This cranked with coke, and he offers me a hit. It's four o'clock in the morning and I'm afraid we're going to get busted. He's talking a mile a minute—I don't want to go out. I like it there. This is fine. I'm talking film. This is a French director." He wouldn't leave. He was there till 6:30 in the morning.

The work of the Scorsese tribute, the festival also honored another great American director, John Cassavetes, with a far less glitzy retrospective. No night was awarded, and Cassavetes personally attended Scorsese's night, but the disparity between the two events was embarrassing. "It was shoddy on our part," admits Anne Mackenzie, then the festival's managing director. "The Cassavetes tribute was at the tiny little Balthazar theatre. And Cassavetes did notice Scorsese was swimming around next door to him. Naturally he felt he had been honored, and then to see that just down the block there was that huge bright tribute to another director—it was a bit of a snub, and Wayne [Chikuma, then-festival director] and I were just sick about it. Because we really meant it for Cassavetes." Mackenzie laughs at the memory. "We had such crushes on him and Gene Rowlands that they could hardly get us out of their hotel suite. Gene was so beautiful, and Wayne was so in love with her—we're talking a high, high cinema craft."

The fans put seemed especially ravenous because, as a pro-

ducer of new American realism, Cassavetes had a profound influence on Scorsese. Among the New Hollywood directors, he was the first to offer an American answer to the weird drama of the French New Wave. And it was seeing Cassavetes' *Shadows* as a teenager in 1964 that "made me realize that I could make a movie," Scorsese told *Bildung* in *Ray-Ban*. *Ageless* *Roll*. When Cassavetes saw Scorsese's first student feature, *Weekend Update* at *My Door*, he actually told him it was better than *Grease*. *Kate*, according to screenwriter Jay Cocks, "John meant it," says Cocks, "and from that day on, he loved Marty like a son." In fact, when Scorsese was wandering through life in a blizzard of cocaine during the late Seventies, Cassavetes angrily berated him for running his talent, although he himself was a notorious drinker who would die from cirrhosis of the liver.

Oh, well, at least he didn't wear his pants.

In Warren Beatty, the festival met its match. After the tribute to Scorsese and Duvall, honoring Beatty as a master that would make him feel comfortable required an entirely different order of diplomacy. Scorsese was a great director, Duvall was a great actor and Beatty was a bit of both. But he had something that was beyond their reach: the glamour and power of Hollywood royalty. Beatty was a movie star who had



carved his own niche squarely between Old and New Hollywood. Although he'd been discovered under the studio system, with *Splash* in the Glee, he was a child of the Sixties, intent on translating the freedoms of the counterculture into a new kind of cinema. He made his breakthrough with Arthur Penn's 1967 headliner, *Beverly Hills Cop*, which up a preposterous lack of sex and politics in Hal Ashby's *Shogun*, chased John Christie through the mud and made of Robert Altman's *Melvin & Howard* and won an Oscar for directing *Roll*, Hollywood's first social realist epic. Beatty was the ultimate insider, the cautious Hollywood liberal who had struck his own camp compromise between the studio system and artistic autonomy. He was a producer. He was also a control freak, a political animal with an acutely developed sense of his power and influence. And he was not about to take a pause approach to his own

Cassavetes (left), Christine Shaw and James Stewart very bad things in 1958. Sean Press, copyright

tribute "Warren wanted no surprises."

"The Beatty thing was strange," says Ehren, "because Warren was very confident and ambiguous about being there. He's a person that likes to be in control of things and a tribute, by its very nature, is something that he wouldn't be in control of." Ehren was on good terms with Beatty. He had met the actor around the time of *Beats and Cycles*, and championed the film when many critics had dismissed it. "I thought it was a great, great film," says Ehren, "the first American film of the year, and it got off to a rocky start. So he was kind of grateful for friends at this point."

Beatty earned manicured control over the tribute through David MacLaud, his Toronto-born cousin, who had also served as Bill Marshall's Hollywood manager in the film's first, abortive attempt to recruit stars in 1978—and who would be found dead 14 years later in Montreal as a convicted pedophile on the lam. Back then, MacLaud had some friends around the festival, notably Donald Sutherland. "We got



Karen Black (left) embraces her close friend Beatty and Goldblum at the director's 1982 retrospective

for an investigation. "It was bad," he says. "MacLaud was bright and smart and charming and people liked him. He didn't get away with something that a lot of guys in Hollywood get away with. A lot of famous and powerful people are so addicted to exactly that or more but they don't get caught. On they bought their way out."

The whole episode left Beatty with "a sense of tremendous frustration," says Tolbach, who co-wrote *Beatty* for the screen in 1992. "Beatty does not like failure. Not that it's his failure. It's just that the whole thing was a disaster. MacLaud was like a brother for him. I mean, MacLaud basically ran his life for 20 years. The only person who knew exactly what was going on with Beatty was MacLaud."

MacLaud hovered over every detail of the Beatty tribute. He had attended the Davell event, which had dragged on far too long, "and was very concerned about Sokol and Ehren going on and on," says Bill House. "He wasn't wanting about it." Once again, Robert Boyd cut an opening message of clips, but through MacLaud, revision after revision was sent to Beatty in Hollywood. "They wanted to control the images," says House. "They made us cut a scene from *Spies in the Glen*, the scene near the end of the movie with Natalie Wood against the Indians, the prelude to a kiss. They didn't want that because of whatever reasons that were about Beatty and women. And it was important for them to have the politics, the liberal politics, first and center in all of this, which we also wanted to accommodate."

Just how much was required to accommodate Beatty became apparent when he showed up for a run-through at the University Theatre on the afternoon of the tribute. John Allen remembers standing onstage with him, dealing with elaborate questions about how to get out of the theater after the show. "We'll take you down these stairs, and then we can go down the alley to your limousine in the back," said Allen. "How big is it?" Beatty asked. "I don't know. About 30 or 40 feet."

"Let's find out."

At that point, as Allen recalls, "Beatty jumps down off the stage and starts counting the number of feet, participating face in front of the other two-to-be-late, doing this kind of hysterical walk all the way back to the car. He comes back and says, 'It's



47' of my feet. But I think my foot is not quite a foot. Let's call it 46 feet. How long do you think that will take me? I said, 'Will you be with other people?' He said, 'Let's do it two ways, one with me walking by myself, and one with other people.' So he walked all the way back by himself and we timed it. And then we had to get everyone else to do it. We all stepped along with him and we timed it again. It was a little longer. He said, 'You're right, it's slower down with other people.'"

With the Beatty tribute, the strange paranoia of Hollywood protocol began to rub off on festival organizers. "There was a feeling that we were doing God's work here," said Allen. "There was the Nagasaki invasion, and then there was punting on the tribute. It was like the world was sitting on the head of a pin. For some reason, we had RCMP at the tribute." "There was this area around here," House says, "a fear of the public. There was an enormous security arrangement that had to be made around Beatty. We had plainclothes cops all through the venue. I wouldn't quite figure out why that had to be. I was thinking, this is Toronto, where are you guys talking about? Then when I saw him, there was this sense of fear, as if these were people who hated him because he slept with a lot of women, because his politics were left, because he was so good-looking—whatever. It was like you were guarding against some kind of attack, or assassination. And I don't think I'm being dramatic."

The tribute itself followed a different format than the others. There were no surprise guests. Instead of adding onstage for hours while others called about him, Beatty would remain in the audience, and then had been given no indication whether or not he would even go onstage. Looking dapper in horn-rimmed glasses and a suit, the 47-year-old actor sat with Diane Keaton and MacLaud while one by one the guests arrived to pay homage: *Savannah* and *Cycle* director Andrew Bergman, *Shogun* screenwriter Robert Towne, novelist Jerry Koza and then the night's biggest act, Jack Nicholson. "I don't usually tell anyone about Warren Beatty because you get mixed up in it," said Jack, who played to the crowd, clucking the moment line of questioning from Sokol and Ehren. When the critics asked about *The Firm*, an expensive flop in which he co-starred with Beatty, Nicholson joked that the character in the movie was based on Beatty himself—"a mean guy who'll murder his wife for a nickel."

As the critics pressed with questions about *The Firm*, Jack reached into his pocket and put on a pair of lime-green sunglasses. "I got them in Los Angeles, where everything the 'village greens,' he'd been, sitting up the crowd with his crocodile grin. The audience went wild. I was there that night, having spent the day driving films. Seeing that one people gesture—Jack

Glena Close (left), Warren Beatty, Kevin Kline and Jeff Goldblum were to each other at the 1978 premiere of *The Big Chill*. 1983 would premiere it was what most popular film at the festival



Karen Black and Beatty in training London press the Beatty at the 1978 premiere of *In Presence of Good Women*

MacLaud's fall from grace came as a shock to those close to him. James Tolbach, who wrote and directed MacLaud's production of *The Post-Cop* (1987), was one of his best friends. The last time they saw each other was in Toronto in 1991. MacLaud, who was on the lam, suddenly reappeared in the lobby of the director's hotel. "Later that night, we went walking around the streets, looking left and right in a state of sheer paranoia," Tolbach recalled in a conversation with Toronto Star film critic Geoff Pevere, a fir-

putting on those shades—I understood what it means to be a movie star. You had to realize one. And in that one moment it became clear that must be the big thing. Finally, the festival had made it. We could all relax, because this was as good as it gets. When and Jack—Hollywood's Mick and Keith—made the dream come true eight years after Bill Mitchell had played tennis with David MacLeod, the fanatical first Hollywood contact, at Beatty's house on Mulholland Drive.

Like Coppola at the Duvall event, Jack sprang the guests of honor: Beatty, the master of gracious oblige, seemed in splendid comic presence as he went inside. But eventually he did rise from his seat and made his way to the stage.

Beatty said he had written an eight-page speech on the plane comparing the crisis in American liberalism with the plight of the progressive *Weekend*. Although he didn't read it, he delivered the gist: "Fifteen in their period of democ-



Nicholson at the Beatty tribute: sitting up the crowd with his cocaine grin

racism on the festival board, hanging out with a high-flying clan of gurus and gurus. And his coach-house parties, where rights in which no one had trouble staying awake, were legendary. "The hippest party I ever hosted," he says, "was after the Warren Beatty tribute." Beatty didn't show up, "but every other celebrity in town did. And Jack was there that night, and as an actor in the morning." Lawrence Segal, who had played the Copo party with The Franchise Store, a band she had formed in 1982 to play an opening-night party at the festival—was among the guests. "It was odd," he recalls. "I just lack for a brief second. But he was against most of the time. There was always kind of a going off into a corner, into a room. Even though you were at an exclusive party, there was still this sense of unreachability."

The Beatty event would be the last of the tributes. They had accomplished what they were designed for—to raise the profile of the festival. They had become popularity exercises. And the whole idea of honoring a couple of American critics to play host to Hollywood stars rubbed some people the wrong way. Sidel and Ebert received a rough ride in the local press after all these tributes. Jay Scott wrote that Beatty said "as if he were graciously making an appearance on The Tonight Show and Tuesday Night Show. Ebert, however, says says I understand the sentiment behind some of the criticism. "There was a talking," he says, "that maybe Canada had some movie critics who could be doing this, that it wasn't necessary to bring in two people from Chicago, as if Canada didn't have enough critics of its own. And there's a lot to be said for that point of view."

Although some saw the Beatty tribute as a kind of Panaman pact with Hollywood, for one of the festival's most rigorous disciplines, festival director Penn Macklin, it was a means to an end. That year he co-ordinated Northern Lights, a massive Canadian retrospective. "We were all concerned with creating a profile for an event that would have a middle-down effect," he says. "The tributes allowed you to do a bunch of other things at the same time. Having that excitement allowed me to do the Canadian retrospective. It allowed Wayne to take the risk. He could deliver Beatty and Nicholson to his board, and to the corporate sponsors, as they could upsize the fact that there were 150 Canadian films off to one side."

Later that night, Nicholson moved on to an all-night couch-house party hosted by Michael Badman, the co-owner of Roots. Prioritizing the synergy between celebrity and merchandise that has since become the engine of pop culture, Badman went out of his way to cultivate celebrity friends, and worked his connections to make the Roots brand fashionable. "We were always interested in having music, sports and entertainment figures exposed to Roots," he says, "but the festival really helped."

Badman, who



Lorde: with the past firmly behind her, she's now an actress and a role model

## Lord of a sci-fi universe

Tim Lorde doesn't talk a lot about her past, but she makes allowances—especially when referring to Vancouver, her new home. "I've never seen so many parties and meet-and-greets," says Lorde, 32. "It's so sad. I've been down, down that and made it out. Now, it's a personal mission for me to help." The former nihilist-movie star, who began that career at age 15, says she plans to work with kids who have been hard into penicillin and drugs. And Lorde knows she's a good model for coming one's life around.

Given as the basest blond look, Lorde recently revealed to her husband and her career and one a muscular figure with a personality that is a mixture of charm and self-confidence. "I'm ready to conquer the world now," she says. "I spent my 20s trying to prove to the world that

I wasn't really who they thought I was. At 30, I feel terribly self-possessed."

More than a decade after her last pornographic film role, Lorde is now considered a respectable actress. When Martin Scorsese was casting the female lead for his 1995 movie *Crazy*, it came down to Lorde and *Sex* actress Sherry Stoner. The part eventually went to Stoner, who received an Oscar nomination for her performance.

Although she does the occasional film role, Lorde is currently regarded as a television sci-fi heroine. She starred on NBC's *Profiler* for two seasons and this year plays the role of *Star Wars*, which airs on Space. The *Imagination Station* in Canada, as Jordan Rudolph. "She's Laura Croft meets Linda Hamilton," she says of her character, "with some *Star Wars* in there somewhere."

## Kotto's new ride

When Yaphet Kotto speaks of Virgin Mary sightings, he can appear very convincing—an impression enhanced by his imposing six-foot, five-inch presence. Recently, the 62-year-old American actor and his wife built a house in Maricao, Ont., near a farm famous for spiritual occurrences. Despite his better judgment, Kotto is now a believer. "Oh, Kotto says, he saw the woman whipping down from the sky while was the end of the world. 'I'm a Jew. I didn't expect to be caught up in any of this,'" says Kotto. "But that backed me right up."

Kotto moved his family to Canada in 1993, believing it was a safer place to raise his children. An actor for more than 30 years, he is best known for playing *Forrest*. At Goldboro on the critically acclaimed television series *Homeless: Life on the Street*, Kotto's new project is a Canadian TV movie about two drivers called *The*



Kotto playing a home-cared colorist

*Ride*—it airs on Showtime on Aug. 27. Kotto says the show's portrayal of vulnerable men drew him to the project—his character is a home-care colorist battling psychological disorder. "My character is weak," he says. "I doubt whether I could play a guy like the *Homeless* TV." But as he discovered in *Homeless*, in Canada anything is possible.



MacLeod (left) with Beatty in 1984. The only person who knew exactly what was going on with Beatty was MacLeod

Fifteen years later, Warren Beatty would flirt with the idea of running for president. But even back then, he acted in much the manner as the star, fantasizing about controlling his image. He showed only one formal photographer into the suburban island on adjoining the picture, which had to be photographed and then rushed to him in the party after words to meet newspaper deadlines. He also prohibited any camera from the party a block for 1,500 or so Yellowknife Copo nightclubs, where he was surrounded in a regular VIP area—a concept that was standard in festival resorts, but would become standard practice with visiting stars. As one point, *Globe* and *Mail* reporter Susan Ferrier Macklin, unable to get around a table to talk to Nicholson, held up a new pool on which he'd written, "When to dance?" Jack looked across the table to read it, mouthed "No thanks you." Then, turning to *Weekend* reporter David Peat, he said, "They are used the wrong way."

www.macleod.ca for lists

## Folk-rocking teenage twins

Twin sisters Tegan and Sara Quinn are musicians with a unique folk-rock style, to which they came by a circuitous route. They started guitar lessons at age eight, and took up guitar in a serious rebellion against classical music. At 15, they had their own punk band, however when they were unable

to pay to repair a broken amplifier, Sara started on an acoustic guitar—and the sisters' current sound was born.

The Vancouver-based 15-year-olds have released two albums—the second on Neil Young's Canadian-based Vapor Records. They are now touring North America with Young and The Pretenders, promoting



Tegan and Sara's rebellion

their latest CD, *The Sweetest* of *Her*.

Yet the girls are not completely caught up in loving the rock 'n' roll fantasy. "It's hard listening to people who have spent their whole lives waiting for this, because I don't," Sara says. "I'm really happy to have it, but it's not the only thing I hope I do."



# Organs on demand

The cloning of pigs is a step towards producing spare parts for humans

With at least 180,000 people around the globe, including more than 3,500 Canadians, awaiting organ transplants, and with donor organs in short supply, animals are an obvious possible alternative source of spare parts for humans. The material that has organs dense in size and function is  *Homo sapiens* in the humble barnyard pig. And when researchers are certain porcine organs can be used safely, cloned pigs could provide a beautiful supply of identical, genetically modified hearts, livers, kidneys and other organs for transplantation. But despite scientists' successes in cloning sheep, mice, cattle and goats, cloning our carbon-copy pigs proved frustratingly difficult—until now. In reports published last week, research teams from the United States and Japan explained how they produced so cloned female piglets, whose varying, mouse-sized embryos brought pig-to-human transplants a little nearer to reality.

Scientists celebrated the cloning as a major advancement. "It's a key step," says Dr. Robert Zhang, a London, Ont., transplant surgeon and immunologist, "towards an eventual revolution in organ transplantation." But formidable difficulties remain.

Another study published by scientists in La Jolla, Calif., showed that pig viruses can infect human cells—raising the prospect that transplanted animal organs could spread new diseases among humans. Moreover, scientists are still searching for ways of dealing with organ rejection that is certain to occur when



Japanese researcher with Xeno virus

animal tissue is implanted in humans. "It could be years before the problems are solved," cautioned a spokeswoman for the British biotechnology giant Novartis. "We don't want to cause unrealistic expectations—especially among people on transplant waiting lists."

The two cloning teams produced piglets using complex procedures combining cell fusion and embryo transfer, and using electrical jolts to initiate cell division and the growth of early-stage embryos, with the results being implanted in surrogate mother pigs. The result: five piglets produced in Blackburg, Va., by Edinburgh-based

TFH. They arrived in March, and another born in Japan earlier this year and named Xeno—active for xenotransplantation, the scientific name for organ transplant between species.

Before pigs' organs can help keep hu-

man alive, scientists will have to solve the rejection problem. The solution could come from research by Canadian scientists who are working with genetically altered white pigs raised at the University of Guelph, about 60 km west of Toronto. Headed by the Novartis subsidiary Immune Ltd. of Cambridge, England, the pigs are not clones—researchers created the transgenic animals by injecting a human gene into pig embryos and letting the pigs produce successive generations through normal breeding. Immune scientists think the pigs' human gene can trick transplant recipients' immune systems into accepting pigs' organs—instead of responding with hypersensitive rejection, the immune attack the human immune system usually launches against alien tissue.

But rejection could still occur, notes Zhang, who is part of the Immune research program, and the pigs will probably need further genetic modification to avoid that. As well, he added, "we are looking for new drugs to suppress the immune response—the existing ones aren't going to do it when pig organs are involved."

At the same time, researchers will have to be sure that some of the scares of viruses lodged in pigs' genetic makeup, known as PERVs, will infect humans. "It's possible," said Ian Wilmut, leader of the Scottish team that cloned Dolly the sheep in July 1996, that "these are pig viruses we don't know about as involved in the human population." A possible solution, says Immune's medical director, Khalid Pendas, might involve genetic tinkering to remove the DNA sequences in pigs that give rise to viruses. Given the problems that remain, he predicted, it could be "a lot of years before we feel comfortable enough about our program to consider using it in humans." If pig-to-human transplants are to be the solution to organ waiting lists, that day lies well farther in the future.

Mark Nicholas



Witnesses to Copley at subway station; Kifinger Johnson (below), guilt, shame and isolation

## So much to live for

Doctors confront the myth of their invulnerability

The tragedy of Dr. Suzanne Kifinger Johnson focused attention on the darkest side of postpartum depression. It also had specialists pondering an agonizing but all-too-common situation where a depressed parent is a doctor. At 37, Kifinger Johnson appeared to have it all. A physician and psychotherapist who often counselled depressed and suicidal people, she was pretty and fit, with a mortgage-free house and a charming new baby. But none of that mattered the morning of Aug. 11 when, at the start of rush hour, she leaped off a Toronto subway platform onto the path of a train, her two-month-old son in her arms. The doctor, full of her training and expertise, was beyond the reach of the help she offered her own troubled patients. She was in the throes of a severe form of postpartum depression, so depressed she did not want to live. Young Copley died instantly. At work end, Kifinger Johnson, the daughter of a medical professor and a psychologist, remained in critical condition in hospital, but devastated family at her side.

Worlds, beauty and professional status offer no resistance against depression. "This type of tragedy could happen to any human being," says Vancouver psychiatrist Michael Myer, who treats only doctors. "But when a physician is depressed, he or she suffers an even

greater degree of guilt, shame, failure and the isolation that goes with that." Myer, the incoming president of the Canadian Psychiatric Association, says it's "quite possible" the fact that Kifinger Johnson was a physician aggravated her depression. "While there are no national statistics on suicide by occupa-

tion, group studies show that between 25 and 30 per cent of physicians are likely to experience at least one diagnosed bout of clinical depression, compared to 17 per cent of the general population. The mental illness can be elusive. "There's a joke that the M.D. after our name actually stands for *Maestro Donald*," says Myer. "We diagnose all kinds of things in our patients, but when it's our own stuff, we often can deal with it."

The rigor of medical training and doctors' up-to-below they must not falter, says Michael Kaufmann, a Toronto family doctor who runs the Ontario Medical Association's Physician Health Program. "Consider—lack of sleep, food and exercise, lack of a social life, years of self denial, putting patients and the acquisition of knowledge and skill first. You don't get through that unless you can cut it off everything is

has dealt with about 550 cases since 1995. "But there are 25,000 doctors in Ontario," he says. "If they're not getting help on their own, they're suffering in silence." Most doctors don't even have their own family doctor and try to diagnose themselves.

Many experts say the solution lies in installing better safety in medical school. Interventions like the Penn (for "compassion") program at Drexel University and McMaster University's physician self-awareness program seek to make lifestyle assessment and asking for help part of a medical student's thinking. "Self-care," says Kaufmann, "has to be a central

value in medical school, modelled by senior students and faculty members." Myer would like to see an academic study done of suicide in the medical profession. "When a doctor kills himself or herself, there's this information blackout," he says. Kifinger Johnson's depression case proved to be an exception. "I just hope this tragedy will be examined by all of us in the profession," says Myer, "and that we will just keep fighting the stigma."

Cheryl Hawkes



## Education



Subbagh (right) with her first and daughter Sarina, opening doors

# Fighting for French

A new report takes aim at barriers to bilingualism for Canadian students

To Heather Subbagh, it seemed almost too Canadian. For nine years, her son, Jean, thrived in French-immersion classes. But when he reached high school two years ago, his quest to become bilingual was suddenly cut short. By official edict, the law between school and his home in the rolling hills of Caledon, north of Toronto, was cut off after Grade 8. To avoid a long drive, Subbagh graciously opted to place her son in a gifted program, which guaranteed transportation for all students. The experience was so frustrating, she says, that the family will likely switch to another board if French immersion is not accessible for her daughter, Sarina, when she reaches high school in four years. "This policy cuts a lot of kids out," says Subbagh, 50. "It should be the right of every Canadian child to have a quality bilingual education."

But there are still many barriers to achieving that goal, says a report scheduled for release on Aug. 23 by Canadian Parents for French (CPF), the country's

largest advocacy group for French-as-a-second-language education. By coincidence, the study appears only days after Quebec Education Minister François Legault said the province must improve the teaching of English in French schools. In the rest of Canada, the quality of French instruction can vary widely from school board to school board, says the CPF report. It calls on the provinces to ensure uniform standards and universal accessibility, and to make French part of the entire curriculum. At the same time, the report argues, action must be taken to avert a shortage of French teachers, which is already affecting some school boards. And Ottawa and the provinces should make sure that the millions of dollars they give school boards each year for French programs are spent for that purpose. "If you don't demand greater accountability, the boards spend the money as they see fit," says Pat Cazou, a retired school-board official in the Ottawa area and a contributor to the report. "It may be legitimate, but it's not fair to make French programs suffer."

Critics say a deal signed by Ottawa and the provinces last February as a step in the right direction. Under the agreement, five-year plans for official languages education will be submitted to

the Department of Canadian Heritage, likely by this fall. To secure continued funding, the provinces will have to provide financial statements and statistics to prove they are meeting their goals.

Despite the deal, the success of language programs runs primarily with the provinces, which control education. They already contribute the lion's share of the funding. While Ottawa increased its budget for official-language education last year, its contribution has dropped by more than half in the past 10 years, forcing provinces to pick up the slack. Some are even expanding their second-language programs. Alberta plans to boost the percentage of Grade 12 students completing a second language course from the current 23 per cent to 35 per cent by 2005. For most students, that second language will be French. In Quebec, near zero, francophone students will start studying English in Grade 3 instead of Grade 4 in a bid to bolster their skills, and Legault has ordered a report due this fall to investigate further improvements.

Still, the CPF report reveals an alarm over worsening provincial support. Amid charges that French immersion is dying, New Brunswick is conducting a review of its French-second-language program. And some provinces are reluctant to bar school boards from spending money allocated for language instruction on other areas—a restriction that often applies to programs such as special education.

For most Canadians, however, the value of bilingualism remains indisputable. Eighty-seven per cent of the 1,400 people questioned in a Campus Inc. poll last spring commiserated by CPF said they believe the ability to speak a second language is very important. English-speakers seem to agree. In a contrast between two equally qualified candidates, the job often goes to the person with a second language, says Kevin Langworthy, a Calgary recruit. "It opens so many doors for your kids," says Subbagh. And in the age of globalization, many parents are fighting to keep their open.

John Schallert

# Winetidings

A Celebration of Wine & Food - excerpts from the September issue



## On Top of Down Under

by Tony ASPLER, Editor of Winetidings

Tony's best Buys in Ontario under \$10



COLO HARBOR ESTATE  
CABERNET FRANC 1998  
ONTARIO VQA, \$9.45

Appearance: light ruby  
Nose: cedar, redcurrant  
Taste: medium weight, pineapples, cranberry notes, good length and balance. The most consistent of Ontario red wines under \$10, maybe after vintage.



ARTIS SEMBLON  
CHARDONNAY 1999  
ONL \$7.95

Appearance: medium straw colour  
Nose: gooseberries and old fruit  
Taste: fresh and zippy with a lovely apple of acidity. Try with goat's cheese salad or roast pork.

## Happy Birthday!

Congratulations to Donald Zinko and Karl Kase, founders of Inniskillin Wines - Canada's most influential winery - who celebrated the 20th anniversary of their winery licence on July 31. Inniskillin was the first boutique winery licence issued in Ontario since Prohibition ended in 1927.

I Chardonnay is the favourite of the month, then the largest scoop for Canadians comes from Australia - and one company brand in particular. The latest figures show Landmark Bin 65 sold 80,757 cases across Canada - almost half of those in Ontario.

Landmark is the official supplier of wine to the 2000 Olympic Games in Sydney, Australia, which means they will serve even more of the stuff. Legions heads here have ordered an extra 30,000 cases as a celebration of Olympic fever and the resulting thirst.

Landmark belongs to Southcorp, Australia's largest exporter, which owns 16 other wineries including Penfolds, Spago, Seaview, Wynans and Coldstream Hills.

Landmark makes two critical cases of Chardonnay Bin 65, a staggering amount of wine, especially when you consider that 50 per cent of all Chardonnay grapes crushed by Southcorp wineries go into the produc-

tion of Bin 65. Thirty Australian regions supply the first and 100 batches of wine are selected for the final blend (which, incidentally, contains five per cent of Semillon "for complexity").

Philip John, the company's affable chief winemaker, is justifiably proud of his "baby" and he brought along the first vintage of the millennium as a group of Ontario wine writers to try the field as that we were the first in North America to taste the 2000 vintage (and if you believe that, have I got some wineglasses in Florida for you).

No other white wine captures the quintessential Australian style better than Bin 65 Chardonnay. It's readily affordable - \$8.80 a bottle in Ontario. The fruit is bright with that honey-peach and pineapple flavour that keeps out all your grays by the nose and says, "Well, how the hell are you, cobber?" Cheers!

Tony Aspler's Web site: [www.korystaler.com](http://www.korystaler.com)

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## Rosemount's Keith Lambert – pride of Australia



**Born in Scotland, Lambert grew up in Canada, getting a business degree at the University of Western Ontario**

by John SCHREINER

property he bought in Devonian had, a century earlier, produced gold-mining wealth. Oakley re-established a vineyard, planting *Sémillon* and *Traminer* with the first vintage in 1974. According to writer James Holliday, the winery immediately melted into connoisseurs and was "an extraordinary 18 months during the 1970s slow year." Rosemount continued its winning ways during the next 25 years of steady expansion. Philip Shaw, the chief winemaker there for 18 vintages, has been named winemaker of the year at the International

Wine & Spirits Competition in London and, in 1989, by a leading Australian wine magazine. That same year Rosemount was named winery of the year at the San Francisco International Wine Competition.

Rosemount's critical and commercial success had grown it to a medium-size winery by 1989 when Lambert, married Rosalind Oakley in Lambert's view, the winery was not big enough to be a real force in international markets. It had a strong foothold in Britain and

the United States but not enough wine to meet the demand. Lambert, an experienced executive in the spirits trade, knew that you cannot keep customers who are passionately on affection.

Lambert was born in Scotland but grew up in Canada, getting a business degree at the University of Western Ontario and working as an accountant. He joined the finance group at Carling O'Keefe brewery in Toronto. By the time he was 38, he was a senior vice-president and played a role in merging Carling with Molson in 1988. Fosters of Australia, which owned Carling, was impressed with Lambert that he was sent to Britain in 1993 to sort out Fosters' disastrous investment in the Courage Brewery Co. When that job was completed successfully, Fosters moved Lambert to Australia.

It was here that he got into the wine business. Fosters acquired Mullan Blass and put him on the board. However, his subsequent marriage to Rosalind Oakley has him up for what Lambert says were "conflicts that over time would have become more and more difficult to handle." When no offer came from his

father-in-law in March 1993, Lambert agreed to run the wine company. Almost immediately, Lambert convinced the Oakley family that Rosemount needed to expand dramatically. "Everyone respected the brand but there just wasn't enough of it," he says. He convinced the winery's banker to lend Rosemount A\$10 million to purchase additional vineyards in choice Australian wine regions. "I can tell you there were some sleepless nights," Lambert admits.

Rosemount now owns 4,000 acres of vineyards and has contracts with growers who own about 6,000 acres. Sales have grown from A\$100 million in 1997 to A\$260 million this year. Production in three million cases a year and will reach five million in three years. "We are on the threshold of being one of the top international brands," Lambert says confidently.

### Notes on Rosemount Wines

#### Rosemount Rosburgh Chardonnay

The winery's flagship Chardonnay since 2003. From the Rosburgh vineyard in the Hunter James Holliday aptly dubbed the "distinctive style" "punches and cream."

#### Rosemount Show Reserve Chardonnay

Not quite as lush as the Rosburgh but with the same depth of typical fruit flavors and slightly drier.

#### Rosemount Diamond Label Chardonnay

Mild and fresh style. Rosemount's only bottled by oak and yeast lees aging.

#### Rosemount Diamond Label Shiraz Cabernet

Another easy-drinking wine. Issued only with 20% Cabernet in the blend.

#### Rosemount Diamond Label Shiraz

A classic example of Rosemount's easy drinking soft-taste style, this wine shows generous spicy, brambly fruit.

#### Rosemount Diamond Label Grenache Shiraz

The 65% Grenache-35% Shiraz blend of clove and an exotic perfume while the Shiraz adds peppery weight.

#### Rosemount Show Reserve Cabernet Sauvignon

Concentrated classic Cabernet, evolves in the bouquet and flavor of cassis and black olives.

#### Rosemount Diamond Label Cabernet Sauvignon

Blackberry fruit of medium concentration, just enough tan to justify up to five years of aging.

John Schreiner is a Vancouver-based wine writer and author.

## Forbidden Food and California Futures— Unique offerings from the Opimian Society

The Opimian Society, Canada's largest wine club, will soon be adding a delectable segment to their retail order wine business. Beginning in late October, *Gourmet Opimian*, a sister Web site previously being developed will offer specialty specialties from France previously considered "Forbidden Food" in North America.

By no means censure this gourmet selection is not presently available in Canada and the U.S. These foods are the smorg of true gourmet—those not shy of cholesterol counts.

Orders from gourmet will be accepted whether they are Opimian or not. These products will be marketed in both Canada and the

U.S. The site will change every eight weeks and will feature specialty specialties: specialities, terrines, loaves, pastries, specialty cooked meats and desserts. Some highlights – *gourmet as levelled with senior medals, terrine de pigeon aux truffes, terrine de chapon à la grande chaudière, foie gras rancé entier, foie gras d'oseille, bûche de saumon et saumon à la moutarde*.

Prices range from \$15 to \$50 with a free quote order of \$50 and delivery will be C.O.D. within 14-20 days after placing an order. Opimian has past experience marketing gourmet fare – they were the sole supplier of Meadburn Centre and offered it to its mem-

bers for years. To be put on the mailing list for more information send an e-mail to [gourmet@opimian.com](mailto:gourmet@opimian.com).

A *Pâtisserie d'été* of a range of California Cabernets from the 1988 vintage is currently on offer at Opimian ([www.opimian.ca](http://www.opimian.ca)). In a world discounting for late Cabernet, Opimian is seeking stacks of quality wine at a locked-in price substantially below the current market. Prices range from \$45 to \$100 per case FOB California.



## Cabernet Franc Reserve



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## ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

### Dr. WineKnow



answers your  
wine-related  
questions

At a recent wine tasting, the women roared out at just one of the wines called "Joy." What on earth did she mean?

A.S., Mississauga

Ah, the fragrant smell of "Joy!" I remember it well! Chances of getting to sniff a few these days are pretty slim, however, this perfect description epitomizes the characteristic traits of Labrusca grapes. This is a species of North American vines which produce juicy and wine possessing a pronounced grapey, candy almost avoid for aromas. One of the most heavily scented is the Concord grape. Although they make great drinking juice and some decent brandy and sweet fortified wines, none can be used in VQA wines.

How long do grape vines live and produce grapes for wine?

Vino Veritas, Virginia (via email)

Grape vines can live for over 100 years. However, most are pruned at about 35-40 years of age, for one simple reason. After a certain age they lose their vigour and produce less fruit. And you, the quality of fruit is usually better (as is the ultimate want), just a little bit. This is exactly why any wine made from "old vines" is priced a 33-year-old vine, on the other hand, can produce reasonable fruit for commercial wine but not for fine wine. Using grapes from very young vines makes the wine taste immature. For every vineyard, used a row and a certain age, its plan is used for making commercial wines, mostly blended.

Dr. WineKnow is Edward Fladale, President of WineKnow, wine writer, educator, international wine judge and consultant. Visit his Web site at [www.drwineknow.com](http://www.drwineknow.com)

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## Life

# Summer fun for kids with cancer

By Susan McClelland

**Hannah Silk is proud of herself.** This summer, the nine-year-old from Whistler, Ont., mastered waterskiing. The petite youngster even started back and forth over the wake of the speedboat pulling her. But balancing on two skis isn't the only thing Hannah has conquered. Not even the diagnosis in 1996 of Acute Lymphoblastic Leukemia (ALL) has held Hannah back from learning to surf, kayak and canoe. It's all because of Camp Oochigwas, a resort for children with cancer located on the north shores of Lake Rosseau in Muskoka, about three hours north of Toronto. This is the third year Hannah has gone to the camp. And like more than half of the 210 kids who attended Oochigwas this year, in the past Hannah combined her day's activities with chemotherapy.

This year, her disease is in remission and Hannah came back to the camp for the fun. "It's the best part of summer," she says, giggling. In a sense, time at Oochigwas became part of Hannah's treatment—as it has for the thousands of

kids who have gone to the camp since it was founded in 1984. For these, two-week sessions, children ages six to 17 are able to forget about hospitals and focus on activities that healthy kids do in July and August. Except for a medical staff staffed by oncology doctors and nurses, there is little, in fact, that distinguishes Oochigwas from any other summer camp. Kids rush from swimming lessons to rock climbing to arts and crafts, before finishing off the day with ghost stories. And the camp? No

charge; all fees are covered by private and corporate donations. The benefits to the children, meanwhile, are often priceless. "It's non-medical therapy," says David Malkin, a pediatric oncologist at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children, who spent a week this year at the camp. "Kids are able to be kids again and know when their cancer is over they can lead normal lives again."

Another Sick Children's doctor, Fred Saunders, and a group of parents founded Oochigwas with such sentiments in mind. At that time, cancer camps were already available in the United States. Like the Americans, the Canadian group recognized that these kids who were to camp gained a more positive outlook toward their treatment. Since the founding of Oochigwas and another Ontario camp, Tillam, the same year, their success has been replicated elsewhere. For instance, the Kids Cancer Care Foundation of Alberta, based in Calgary, sponsors four week-long summer camp sessions in Kamourou

Country that include a white-water rafting program. And the B.C. chapter of the Canadian Cancer Society puts on three camps: a family retreat, a kids' summer camp, and a one-week senior ski program at the Apex Mountain Resort near Princeton.

Oochigwas remains unique, however, in that all of the 186 counsellors are unpaid volunteers. And of course, there are the leaders-in-training or LITs. The 16-year-old Amia Kaniathra, who started coming to the camp when she



was six, after being diagnosed with ALL. Not only does Kaniathra hope to become a counsellor at the camp, she's a grade 11 honour student from Newmarket, Ont., but she's also on her way to becoming a pediatric oncologist. "This is my way of giving back," she says.

Like Kyle Angelow has big plans too. The eight-year-old from Mississauga, Ont., is determined to reach the highest platform of the rock climbing wall—about nine metres from the ground. In 1998, Kyle was diagnosed with Ewing's Sarcoma, when a tumour developed in his right leg. Not only did he spend more than half of the 15 months of his chemotherapy in a hospital bed, but he had five surgeries, including the amputation of the femur where the tumour was located. It's his second year at Oochigwas and this year, he climbed about 1.5 metres. "Next time, I'll go a little higher," he says. In Kyle's mind—and the minds of everyone connected to Oochigwas—there are lots of mountains to be climbed. And nothing, including cancer, will stand in the way. ■

Angelow on the rock climbing wall, clockwise



Violence at Queen's Park  
and poverty provide a  
growing political issue

## New studies show Canada's rich really are getting richer—and the poor poorer—as the middle class erodes

comfortable \$25,000 a year. At the closing ceremony, her wages were \$35,300. Now her government cheques add up to about \$15,000 per year. Her expenses include rent of \$300 per month for her duplex, \$400 for food and \$250 for heat and utilities. And her 11-year-old son, "We're a lot of hamburger and spaghetti," she says. "You wake up in the morning hoping there is no bill in the mail." Her son blames himself. "Now that I am older and wiser, I see that I should have gone further in school," she says ruefully. "I am not envious of those who make more. They did things to make their life better. I just want a chance."

It is the disturbing secret of today's country that children like people like Heron are becoming harder and harder to find. Across many industrialized nations, such as the United States and Britain, the gulf between the wealthy and everyone else has been widening relentlessly throughout the past two decades. Experts had speculated that the trend was largely cyclical—and the gap would narrow in the late 1990s when the century finally improved.

Their hopes have been dashed. After adjusting for inflation, the 1998 average income of Canadian families from earnings, investments and private pensions finally surpassed its previous peak in 1989, it hit \$55,224, up from \$54,588. But, amid the prosperity, there was a startling increase in inequality—as the wealthy crossed their share of that income at the expense of almost everyone else. "There is a long-run, ongoing trend toward increasing inequality," observes Queen's University economist Charles Beach. "I am saddened. Sure, there is a bigger pie—but it is being distributed less equally."

The problem is so worrisome that, behind the scenes, income inequality has become the big issue in government and academic circles. No one can agree on the cause—because there are many factors, ranging from technological change to declining union membership. No one can agree on the solution—because everyone is usually aware that many people like Heron need complex responses that include both money and targeted training. But, after the release in June of a Statistics Canada report on 1998 incomes, everyone can agree the problem is unsettling—and possibly growing.

The agency's report is stark. It divides the number of Canadian families and unattached individuals who receive income into five equal groups. Among the 8.5 million Canadian families, the top fifth was the only group to increase its share of income

since 1989: its portion rose to 45.2 per cent—up from 41.9 per cent in 1989. The next group—which represents upper-middle income families—drove to almost the same 24.9 per cent share that it held in 1989. The middle and lower-middle income groups saw their share fall slightly.

But the big shock was the bottom fifth. Its share plummeted from 3.8 per cent to 3.1 per cent—a nearly 20 per cent plunge and a loss of billions of dollars of potential income share. Worse, government transfers—such as the child tax benefit and the old-age pension—and the tax system itself no longer do as much to reduce these inequalities. In 1994, the top 20 per cent took home \$4.80 in after-tax, after-transfer income for every dollar that low-income Canadians received. That amount rose to \$5.40 in 1998. (Before taxes and transfers, the top group income was about 14 times higher than the bottom group's.) Despite recent strong economic performance, "Social Canada needs to really 'income' disparities have continued to grow."

The increasing income gap may mean in the upcoming federal election, expected next spring, because the very size and role of government will be the topic of heated debate. Although post-Second World War governments have played a major role in reducing disparities, that role is now under pressure. Taxes are hitting the wealthy, although families in the top 20 per cent paid 44 per cent of income taxes in 1989, they paid 52.2 per cent in 1998. Meanwhile, the demand for redistribution is growing: government transfers in 1998 constituted a greater share of total income for every group except the top, compared with the proportion in 1989. The situation can be volatile: some anti-poverty groups have turned to militant action, but when a demonstration at Ontario's Queen's Park legislature turned violent in June, many

# The Wealth Gap

By Mary Jerrigan

In hindsight, it seems almost incredible that 32-year-old Carol Heron topped, ever so slowly, to the bottom of the economic heap. A busy high school graduate, the Montreal single mother lost her last seasonal job with a shopping firm in 1992 when the company went bankrupt. After 18 months of hunting for another office position, she finally settled for work as a cleaner with a company that rents fire-damaged premises. She quit last March when she developed serious asthma because of the chemicals. Now she and her daughter Christmas, 10, subsist on Employment Insurance and other government payments—about \$1,250 per month—while she pleads with potential employers and government bureaucrats for training. "I have bilingualism," she says. "I have the necessary skills. But I just don't have the computer skills."

Her downward spiral, smagaling all the way, means a path that many Canadians have followed throughout the 1990s: the poor are becoming relatively poorer, the wealthy are becoming wealthier—and many in that halfway of society, the middle class, are watching their incomes and their dreams of upward mobility gradually erode. Since the early 1980s, middle-class families have pocketed an ever-smaller proportion of the nation's incomes. Their children are often starting work at progressively lower salary levels. Worse, males in their prime earning years are finding that their chances of advancing are shrinking with every passing year. The workforce is bouncing into both the lower and the higher ends of the income scale. Many women who were once proud members of the middle class are now barely making ends meet.

Heron's own experience tracks that sort of descent. When she worked for the shopping company, she earned a relatively

## Winners and losers

In the decade from 1989 to 1998, there was a dramatic shift in how much income families brought home in earnings—including salaries, investments and private pensions, but excluding welfare, Canada Pension and other government payments. Families with two or more persons are broken into five equal segments, each representing 20 per cent of the total number of families. Average pretax incomes, in constant 1998 dollars

Segment	1989	1998	% change
POOREST	\$16,346	\$8,627	-17%
LOWER MIDDLE	\$31,427	\$27,486	-13
MIDDLE	\$48,378	\$46,836	-4
UPPER MIDDLE	\$67,790	\$68,965	+1
RICHEST	\$114,178	\$124,681	+9

Source: Statistics Canada

**'It becomes very worrisome** if many people see their standards of living going down and don't see how they can improve conditions'

commentators believed the activists had simply angered mainstream voters.

What will happen if the hard-pressed middle class ages for a party such as the Canadian Alliance which promotes lower taxes—at the possible expense of social programs? Will a warring debate ensue over the economic and social importance of sharing? The data do show how important the role of government is in trying to offset inequality, notes Ken Rattle, president of the Ottawa-based Caledon Institute of Social Policy. "Things could come to a head because the push for our own little money out of the public maw."

The situation may become more heated because the numbers conceal even more disturbing trends. Using income tax data from 1982 to 1996, economist Beach has observed that successive waves of younger people have been entering the labour market at progressively lower average wage levels than it is, after adjusting for inflation, most and more young people are starting work at lower salaries.

As well, among males in their prime earning years of 35 to 54, there was expanding polarization: a greater portion of males—31.1 per cent in 1996 compared with 28.6 per cent in 1982—has become very high earners. But the relatively high and middle income groups below have added, while a greater percentage of males have become low earners—14.5 per cent in 1996, up from 11.2 per cent. (The trend is not the same for women because more women are now working for longer hours.)

Many of the men in their prime earning years held blue-collar, unionized jobs that are simply disappearing as manufacturing plants become higher tech. Membership in the middle class is slowly declining. "We made real progress in the post-war decades in bringing about greater equality in the labour conditions," says former Manitoba premier Ed Schreyer, who once suggested that Canada should upgrade world trade—and insist that the rate-behind pay of the highest-paid employers of any firm should be only 2.5 times the average industrial wage to ensure greater equality. "These past 10 to 15 years have not been very successful."

Perhaps worst of all, the chances of moving into a higher income bracket have been declining steadily, especially for men. In a yet-unpublished study which used Revenue

Canada data, economist Beach and his colleague Ron Furtak tracked a large sample of taxpayers between 1982 and 1996, across shifts into higher and lower income groups. The probability of moving up has declined by an average 1.2 per cent per year since 1982 for males—and by a mere 21 per cent for females. For men, in particular, the Canadian dream of "making it" is slowly fading.

The outlook can be depressing. In 1992, Catherine MacLeod, now 48, was an income mother of three, living in a spacious house in Calgary New Brunswick. She rents a subsidised condominium, working in a part-time position while studying for a university degree in justice studies. She hopes to find a job as a probation officer or a governance researcher. "When I think about 10 years down the road, when my kids are married, I'll be in my 60s with no possibility of retirement and paying back a student loan," she says. "What will I do then?"

Traditionally, social mobility has been a hallmark of Canadian and U.S. societies in contrast to the more rigid class structure of traditional European workplaces, hard work could enable someone better off in income to climb. "It becomes very worrisome if many people are shut out of the middle class," says University of British Columbia economics professor Thomas Leonard. "And don't see any way they can improve conditions."

With diminishing hope, a generation's existence can become almost unbearable. Cindy Payne, 27, is a single mother with three youngsters who is now living in her parents' house near Red Deer, Alta. Three months ago, Payne lost her abusive spouse, leaving her only source of income as a foster mother. Now she lives on \$1,000 per month in child support and federal payments while she hunts for permanent lodgings in which she can shelter more foster children. "I've been to work for us," she says. "It's less than a few pay cheques between being stable and being very nervous."

As more Canadians face Payne's plight, there could be profound implications. What happens to medicine and public education if the richest 20 per cent opt for private health care and schooling? "Are we setting the stage for a kind of recession of the relatively affluent?" muses Andrew Jackson, re-



Heather and Christine: "I am not insecure. I just want a chance."

search director at the Canadian Council on Social Development. "We would pay a big price if we went down that road. Look at the impact of poverty on health, on crime rates and on the economy in the sense that a large and growing part of society would not be making a productive contribution."

The search for the causes of inequality has become intense. Globalization plays a role: wages for unskilled workers are not likely to rise when Third World nations can produce similar goods with cheaper labour costs. But, as economist Beach notes, that theory cannot account for all inequalities because income gaps are also growing in sectors not threatened by a flood of cheaper imports. Then there is the sheer pace of technological change: that obviously favours highly skilled employees. They, in turn, have displaced workers, mostly men, who once held blue-collar manufacturing jobs.

Even mundane paper-pushing jobs are evaporating. Joe Manger, vice-president at the Toronto-based Boston Cor-

poral System of Management, says Manger. "Still, that does not really explain the fact that such emerging group of young workers is commanding lower average salaries. Shouldn't younger workers as a whole be better situated to a computerized world—and command higher wages? Not necessarily. Some academics believe that the increasing supply of educated workers is pushing down the salaries that they can command."

University of British Columbia economist Paul Bowdell and David Green counter that it is the growing demand for skilled workers that is causing the perplexing phenomenon: producers are switching to more advanced production methods because there are more skilled workers available—but the amount of investment capital in the economy has not been sufficient to fully feed those sectors. As a result, wages for skilled workers are rising, but by relatively limited amounts—because the supply of capital is constrained and the pool of

## Strong values, but no call to arms

Canadians are well aware that the gap between rich and poor is widening. And it deserves them. In a January 1999 poll, Toronto-based Economics Research Group Ltd. found that 75 per cent of the 2,000 respondents believed that the gap between high-income and low-income Canadians had increased over the past two decades—up from 68 per cent in 1990. (Only six per cent believed that it had narrowed—down from 10 per cent in 1990.) As well, a large majority of Canadians—fully 82 per cent—believed that the government should take action to reduce that gap—a proposition that has remained unchanged since 1990. "Gen-

erally, Canadians do believe in equality of opportunity and, to some extent, in equality of conditions," asserts Economics Research Group Ltd. The pollster notes that the gap between rich and poor is wider in the United States—and that Americans are generally far more accepting of the idea that poverty is inevitable. "Canadians do care more about the position of the lower fifth of our population," she adds. But, although Canadians share those grand egalitarian principles, politicians should not conclude that they have vented blessing on indifference on dollar-limited



Diane Iversen

When Enverstone asked her audience if the funds devoted to welfare should be increased, only 26 per cent of the 2,061 respondents said yes. (In contrast, there was high backing for increased spending on health care.) "I am the public support

for government action on the gap between rich and poor as more of a statement of values than a call to arms to do something," says Daulton. "When you poll about what we should actually do, there are lots of competing interests, such as the idea of tax cuts." Many Canadians, it appears, would rather move than give.

M.J.



**'There are no more "good" jobs.  
If we want to earn middle-class wages,  
we have to have middle-class skills.'**

skilled young workers is growing. Meanwhile, wages for unskilled young workers are dropping, the notes—because increasing numbers of traditional plants are switching to production methods that require skilled labour. So average wages for each successive group of youth are declining.

Finally, experts agree that inequalities are mounting because of a range of social trends: deunionization, which sparks fierce competition among firms and downward pressure on wages, stagnant legal minimum wage levels, and discouraging unionization. Private sector union membership declined in part one year to 18.2 per cent of the labour force in 1998 from 21.9 per cent in 1997. Experts speculate that it could eventually approach the 1988 U.S. level of 9.5 per cent of the male workforce.

Such a precipitous drop would likely push down the wages of less-skilled workers. Queen's University economist Richard Chaykowski and Northern Illinois University economist George Stooze have calculated that Canadian non-unionized male workers are 21/2 times more likely to be below the Statistics Canada low-income line than union members; non-union female workers are almost four times more likely to be poor. "Traditionally," says Chaykowski, "unions have provided an important check to unfettered capitalism."

The narrow coast themselves lucky. At 43, Alex Stuart has had several opportunities to advance beyond his job as a line scribe with Nova Scotia telephone utility. He rejected them. With a grade 11 education, he figured that continued union membership offered his best hope for job security. "We have had big time lay-offs," he says. "If you're a manager, they could just cut you on the shoulder. There's a lot more security in the union. I should be able to stay through to retirement age." Stuart is at the top of the



Two-time bestselling author Chabon (left) and Bernick take a break. "Money," says Bernick, "doesn't buy happiness."

employment standards should encourage education from early childhood to post-secondary to lifelong learning. "There are no more good jobs—that is, jobs that pay you more than you are worth," he says flatly. "Now if we want to earn middle-class wages, we have to have middle-class skills. And that means bringing up the education and skills level of the lower half of the population."

That solution may not be easy—but it may be the only practical answer. In Vancouver, two-time bestselling author Jeff Bernick, 29, and Mark Crowder, 28, co-founders of Studi-House Core, have already come to that conclusion. They have worked seven days a week, 15 hours a day, becoming online leaders in providing stock market information to media outlets. But they still find time to educate others. In his white ribbed T-shirt and beige cargo pants, his dyed-blond hair cropped short, Bernick volunteered as a lecturer last month at new media students at the Vancouver Film School. "Money doesn't buy happiness," he says. "It's important to pay back into the community." The firm's clients of choice include everything from the Children's Wish Foundation to helping immigrants find jobs. "We want to show people how to succeed," adds Crowder, "not to just get them handouts."

In an increasingly unequal society, such practical kindness may be the nation's best hope.

With *Book Awards in Vancouver*, Michael Chabon is in Calgary. Bernick, Crowder and Michael and John DeBont in Halifax.



Gowdy, a Cowichan author, is acting as a grassroots terror flick.

"a tiny western in a diner," one—of the poses an audience—a much larger role as a former psychoanalyst-therapist. Both characters turn into zombies, explains the director, but the therapist "turns into a zombie in a really gross way, this bloody and actual climax." Joke up, Gowdy says she will insist on a zombie clause in her contract—a guarantee of full fiscal exposure.

## From novelist to zombie

Canadian novelist Barbara Gowdy, author of *Falling Angels* and *The White Bone*, is set to make her screen debut in Bruce McDonald's new zombie movie, *Postmort*. Changing Everything. Approaching the director as a party, Gowdy blantly offered her services as an actress. McDonald says he has purchased her a small speaking part in

*The Slough*, he says, "but it will be really scary, not creepy." Because the plot involves a "language virus," he adds, it seemed appropriate to cast a writer. McDonald also hopes to utilize the cream of Canada—authors such as Margaret Atwood and Michael Ondaatje—so extra in a group cameo involving a truckload of zombies.

## Songs of dark experience

Like most Canadians, Lisa Brown was horrified when she heard about fellow Vancouverite Suzanne Kilgallen-Johnson, the 37-year-old doctor who jumped in front of a subway train with her infant son in her arms on Aug. 11. Media speculation immediately centred on the topic of depression, which happens to be the subject of Jay, a musical Brown is producing for October. "I was already worried what reaction we'd get to a musical approach," she says. "But we knew what we were talking about." A former psychiatric nurse, Brown is founder and artistic director of Toronto's Women's Theatre Project, a nonprofit company whose 150 members include both amateur and veteran mental health treatment and theatrical professionals. The tale chronicled in its new production, five years in the making, shows one psychiatrist in Kilgallen-Johnson. Approaching her 40th birthday, Jay also lives in an upscale Toronto area enclave with a wealthy husband—and she, too, tries to kill herself. Playwright Maya Jaggi calls the coincidence "brave" but not surprising. "It happens all the time because I write about the world around me—I write things, then I see those very things happening."

## Best Sellers

Position	LAST WEEK	WEEKS ON CHART
1	BOBBY (JENNIFER, Lucy Mather) (2)	1
2	AND I DARED (Andrew Davies) (2)	1
3	PURPLE HEART (Katie, James Lee) (2)	1
4	NO TRILLIUM (Anna) (1)	1
5	WINTER (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
6	THE PIONEER (Robert) (1)	1
7	WINTER (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
8	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
9	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
10	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
11	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
12	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
13	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
14	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
15	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
16	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
17	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
18	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
19	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1
20	THE WIND (Gillian, Thomas) (1)	1

## Speaking for the dead

The novels of Kirby Richards and Patricia Cornwell, and such titles as O.J. Simpson's, have made forensic science a contemporary fascination. *Hidden Evidence* (Harper) by David Owen, with a preface by Richards, discusses 40 forensic puzzles over the past



two centuries and the increasing sophistication of the techniques used to solve them. The cases range from Paul Breck's identification of a body in a mass grave by the corpse teeth—Reverend had made the main discovery in 1775—to the 1994 DNA tests that established the fate of the Russian Imperial family, executed 76 years earlier. Owen also discusses the various consequences of forensic science—accusals of the Italian judge (Gianfranco, for instance) and conviction of the innocent, like wrongly accused Australian boy-killer Lindy Chamberlain, whose child was actually carried off by a dog.

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## Dividing the American pie

Canada's growing wealth gap mirrors that of the United States. The portion of total household income received by each fifth of U.S. households.

PERCENTILE	1994	1999
POOREST	4.7%	3.8%
LOWER-MIDDLE	10.3	8.9
MIDDLE	16.9	15
UPPER-MIDDLE	24.8	22.1
RICHEST	43.7	45.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau



## A new kind of patriotism

A number of years ago, two Canadians visiting England fell into discussion in a pub one night with a barmaid. After about 20 minutes, one made a reference to his home country. The barmaid, surprised, said she had been sure they were Americans—because, she said, “the first thing out of the mouths of you Canadians usually is either the country you came from, or the fact you’re not American.”

When Canadians travel abroad, there’s something rather touching about our eagerness to declare our origins, but baffling about the basic with which we distance ourselves from Americans. Sure, at a political level, the actions of the world’s sole superpower aren’t to everyone’s taste—but if being mistaken for an American is likely to endanger your safety, you’re probably not in a very warm-friendly environment to begin with. On a one-to-one level, most people—including Americans—find it hard to distinguish between Canadians and Americans, and don’t care much about differences. The notable exceptions are the countries most involved in our founding. In France, Canadians are expected to be able to speak French; in England, people look upon Canadians with the same marked lack of interest with which they might view a visiting, particularly dull relative.

In the end, only Canadians really care about perceived differences—and we bring different prejudices to the equation. It’s actually possible to love Canada but say good things about the United States, which is a notion that many on the left find unacceptable. It’s also possible to admire America but prefer life here—an idea that makes many conservatives equally uncomfortable. Consider the *National Post*: its good qualities are dominated by the cubby, finger-wagging manner with which many of its writers seem committed to proving that Canada is your basic social backward land, all appearance to the contrary, a hopeless economic basket case.

The two countries really are different in a lot of ways, but neither side should be too keen about comparisons with the other. At the recent Republican and Democratic conventions, God, as always, was a featured guest at both. Canadians, by contrast, must find it as though He should be stepped in by the back door at political events. Religion and politics go hand-in-hand in the United States; even Bill Clinton, who has enough material to spend a lifetime in the confessional, makes a big deal of his faith. That’s why the choice of Joe Lieberman, a devoted Orthodox Jew, as the Democratic vice-presidential candidate caused such a fuss. In Canada, no one cares that Herb Gray, the deputy prime minister, is Jewish. On the one hand, this indifference to religious faith is nice. But on the

other that we’re suspicious of those who take their religion seriously, like President Manning and Socialism Day. Then there are the Liberals, who show ardour at fishing, computers, but so far won’t cough up a dime to help the country’s major church groups as they face financial catastrophe—and potential bankruptcy in the case of the Anglicans—from damage claims. There’s no denying the physical and sexual abuse aboriginal youths suffered at church-run residential schools. But the churches’ other collective sin—sneeringly to assimilate natives—was a policy encouraged by the federal government. If the policy of the feds is to ban the chop of every national body that’s done wrong in the past, where do we line up to dish out similar rough justice to Ottawa?

Another way in which the United States differs is that it’s absolutely, positively the best country in the world to live in if you’re rich. Here, we make that sound like a bad thing, but it’s the reason why rich, smart people from around the world flock there. If we cut Canada’s income tax rate in half tomorrow, we’d still face a brain drain, because America is a magnet to the rest of the world, and with 10 times as many people as Canada, the opportunities are often 10 times better. The downside, of course, is that it’s tougher to be poor down south, where social benefits are far lower.

As any proud Canadian—and some Americans—will say, we have our own strengths beyond the usual clichés about kindness and peace, order and good government. The broadcaster Peter Jennings often says the difference between Canadians and Americans is that they understand power because they always exercise it, while we appreciate the subtle ways of influence. We get the benefits of being a pal of the Americans, but not the headaches. As for the different systems, we focus on our flaws, but among other things, Americans love the concept of *His or Her* of *Conquering* Question Period. They think it terrific that our leader is grilled regularly by opponents, and because that doesn’t happen them.

There are lots of other parities—but we should get over the need to measure everything against the way it’s done in the U.S. Countries can be different without judging each other, just as they can be pals without being identical twins. As a launch last year, John Kenneth Galbraith—who became an American citizen in 1937—summarized that one old-fashioned line about Canada was that our traditional style of nationhood grew from looking and learning much beyond our borders. But that’s changing, he thought. And he and Jennings both think there’s one thing Americans could learn from our ways of life. So Canada, love it or leave it: to those two men, however, it’s possible to do both. Things aren’t always as black-and-white as we paint them.

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